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THE MORNING STAR.

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If You Want
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT

The Entire Stock of $20,000 Worth of SHOES To be Sold At Cost.

All Goods Marked In Plain Figures.

The Entire Stock Must be Sold In 30 Days.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf and vici Kid Shoes, Lace or Congress, Former Price $5.00, Cost $3.60

Men's hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $4.00, cost $2.75.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $3.00, cost $2.25.

Men's Fine Calf Shoes, former price $2.50, cost $1.75.

Men's fine Satin Calf Shoes, former price $2.00, cost $1.50.

Men's $1.50 Shoes, cost $1.10.

Men's $1.25 Shoes, cost 93c.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Dongola Button Shoes, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $3, cost $2.20.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $2.50, cost $1.87

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $2.00, cost $1.37.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and patent Tip, former price $1.50, cost $1.15.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and patent Tip, former price $1.25, cost 88c.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.75, cost $1.25.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1,50. cost $1.10.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.25, cost 88c.

Misses' Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.00, cost 65c.

Child's Dongola Spring Heel Button Shoes, Patent Tip, former price $1.25, cost 83c.

Child's Dongola Spring Heel Patent Tip Button Shoes, former price $1, cost 75c.

Child's Dongola Patent Tip spring Heel Button Shoes, former price 75c, cost 55c.

Child's Grain Spring Heel School Shoes, former price 75c, cost 55c.

Infant Shoes, former price 75c, cost 66c.

Infant Shoes, former price 50c, cost 35c.

Boys' Calf Shoes, Lace, former price $1.75, cost 1.37.

Boys' Calf Shoes, Lace, former price $1.50, cost 1 15.

Boys' Shoes, Lace, former price $1.25, cost one dollar.

Boys' Shoes, Lace, former price $1, cost 88c.

Ladies' Slippers at Cost.

Men's Low Shoes at Cost.

Now is your chance to secure a Bargain in Shoes.

All Goods marked in plain figures.

Any person wishing to purchase the entire Stock, fixtures and good will can do so by calling at the store.

A. Shrier,
108 Market Street.
arch 1 tf

OUTLINES.

Washington news—Cabinet meeting for consideration of foreign affairs —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— Bradstreet's report of the trade situation. —— Comparative cotton statement. —— Base ball games yesterday. —— Foreign news—The new Spanish Minister; offending newspapers; earthquake in Italy; a royal wedding in prospect. —— An Alabama desperado killed—He had for years defied the authorities. —— The Nebraska Legislature has passed an anti-cigarette law. —— Death of an ex-Congressman in Pennsylvania. —— Guatemala affairs. —— Women to be imprisoned in Maine for wearing high hats at public entertainments. —— A prize-fighter sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call has been easy at 2@3 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., closing offered at 2 per cent; cotton steady; middling gulf 6 9-16 cts; middling uplands 6 5-16 cents; Southern flour dull but steady; common to fair extra $1.90@2.75; good to choice do. $2 80@3 25; wheat fairly active and easier; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 59@59¼ cents; afloat 60¾ cents; corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 56 cents; afloat 57¼ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 36½@37 cents; rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

Woe Ful, a Chinaman, who arrived in Philadelphia a few days ago, celebrated the event by getting so full of 'melican bug juice that they had to lock him up in the calaboose to prevent him from painting the town red.

It is said that among all the handsome women that the late Mr. Worth, of Paris, personally fitted he never was known to compliment one. The compliments were always from the other side in the form of big checks in recognition of his cleverness.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* sympathizes with Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., who is wrestling with the grip. Mr. Howard is a proper subject for sympathy. No one knows how'ard it is to scuffle with a stalwart case of grip until it tackles him.

Ex Congressman Houck, of Tennessee, Republican, has a little bit of wood from George Washington's coffin which he wears as a charm on his watch chain. Being a Republican he showed remarkable self-control in not appropriating the whole coffin.

Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, and Minister Muruaga, of Spain, are both *persona non grata* in Washington. The recall of the former has been asked for and that of the latter will be; reason, both have been talking too much with their mouths, and not enough through their hats.

The editor of a Hartford paper felt so flattered because a painter employed to do some work in his office should get so stuck on his writings as to steal two of his editorials that he refused to prosecute him although the painter also took the overcoat in which the editorials were found.

A New York man summoned to serve on a jury, asked the judge to excuse him, as he was the father of triplets. The Judge declined the request on the ground that however much this man might be entitled to sympathy, this fact did not disqualify him from sitting on a jury.

Rev. J. G. Crowe, of Youngstown, Ohio, gave Chicago a pointer when he declared that it was "the nearest approach to hell that we have on this earth." The next thing the hustling boomers of that town will be advertising this as an attraction for people looking for a winter resort.

When a Chicago girl puts her foot down she not only covers a good deal of ground, but she means business. One of them not long ago not only married her fellow, who was sent to jail for stealing jewelry, but pursued the Governor with such determination that she secured his pardon.

Eighty thousand dollars worth of bullion has been missed from the Carson, Nevada, mint. They call it a mysterious disappearance. They have been doing a large amount of "cleaning up," &c., in trying to solve the mystery. There are probably some fellows out there who are stuck on gold.

The Pamunkey tribe of Indians is short on squaws. There are 102 all told and only thirty-two squaws. This is too few to go round. The chief, who has recently become a widower, wants some more wife, and as the thirty-two are already levied upon he wants some imported from the Cherokee family in this State.

An enterprising citizen of Tompkins county, N. Y., is doing a profitable business in cultivating skunks, of which he has a monopoly. He sells the skins and oil, which is said to be good for stiff joints. To prevent the skins from being over perfumed the skunks to be sacrificed are enticed into a box and chloroformed. This saves the man who kills them from being paralyzed.

Everybody that has tried the "Oriole" brand roasted coffee pronounce it the best for the money. †

There are forty women engaged as inspectors of street-cleaning in New York, and there are thousands more engaged in sweeping the streets with their long skirts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. G. SOUTHERLAND—Notice.
JAS. D. NUTT—Freshness, purity.
R. M. NIMMOCKS—Totice to truckers.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— This is not the birthday of THE MORNING STAR; but it is the beginning of its fifty-sixth semi-annual volume.

— In the City Court yesterday, John Houston, colored, charged with assault and battery, was fined five dollars.

— The water in the river at Fayetteville yesterday morning at 8 o'clock reached a height of 41 feet and then commenced to fall.

— To-morrow morning St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church will celebrate its third anniversary. Services appropriate to the occasion will be held at 11 o'clock.

— The services at the Seamen's Bethel will be conducted at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon by Rev. A. D. McClure. Seamen and river men specially invited. All welcome.

— Messrs. Katz & Polvogt's opening was in full blast last night. Hundreds of ladies visited the store, where some special lines were displayed never before seen in this city.

— Prayer and experience meeting of working and business men as usual at 8 o'clock to-night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. All men are invited to attend.

— In the list of preferred creditors of Messrs. Davis & Zoeller, as given in the STAR yesterday, the amount due the H. B. Claffin Co. was stated at $28 when it should have been $2 800.

— Mr. C. G. Southerland has sold his entire interest in the lighterage business to Mr. J. F. Gause, who will conduct the same as heretofore. Mr. Gause will give his customers the very best service.

— Persons wanting the American Encyclopædic Dictionary are notified that they must order the entire work (49 Parts) at once, as the business will be closed up at the end of the present month.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Miss Maggie Murphy, of Burgaw, is in the city on a visit.

— Capt. W. H. Gannon, Mr. E. E. Groom, of Charleston, inspectors of steamboats, are in the city.

— Mr. F. L. Graham, of the Weather Bureau, returned yesterday from a visit to Greensboro on official business.

— Capt. A. D. Brown, who has just returned from New York, where he made his Spring purchases, reports a hopeful feeling there among merchants, and a very fair trade.

— Mr. A. S. Maynard is in the city looking after the shipments of strawberries North from this section, which he expects will begin soon. He was here last year, and his friends are glad to see him back. He represents the California Fruit Transportation Company.

— Messrs. S. S. Carter, Clarkton; Ben Southerland, Mt. Olive; Eugene P. Albea, N. C.; G. A. Jones, Charlotte; Jno. L. Anders, Ivanhoe; Jno. M. Rose, Fayetteville; Wm. Conrad, Raleigh; W. B. Stevens, Southport; H. Butters, Hub, Bruce Williams, Burgaw; J. S. Kelly Mt. Olive, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Concert at the Y. M. C. A.

One of the best vocal concerts ever given in Wilmington was that last night at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium under the direction of Mrs. Westbrooke, complimentary to members of the Y. M. C. A. and their friends. The hall was crowded, and the singing was exceedingly good. The following programme was rendered in an admirable manner:

Trio, "Queen of the Night," Mrs. Westbrooke and Messrs Robinson.
Piano solo, Miss Margaret Gibson.
Duet, "A Night in Venice," Mrs. Westbrooke, Mr. Emerson.
Solo, selected, Miss Mary Bridgers.
Trio, "Memory," Mrs. Westbrooke, Miss Bridgers, Mr. Emerson.
Solo, "The Silver Line," Mrs. Westbrooke.
Quartette, "Parting," Messrs. Emerson, Harris, U. M. Robinson, C. H. Robinson, Jr.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 23.

Meteorological data for yesterday:
Temperature: 8 a. m., 36°; 8 p. m., 45°; maximum, 58°; minimum, 34°; mean, 44°.
Rainfall for the day 00; rainfall for the month up to date 2.94 inches.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

For Virginia and North Carolina, warmer and fair, easterly to southerly winds.

Katz & Polvogt's grand opening was continued last night. Several hundred ladies visited the store, as they did the night before, and a different and more attractive display was made than the night before. New lights were put in, and the store illumined and decorated to a larger extent. The firm is now for the next few weeks selling goods at phenominal prices. The following figures show for themselves. An immense line of bateste and dimites at 12½ and 15 cents. Waist silks, worth $1.50, at 98 cents. Ladies' spring capes $2.50, worth $5.00. Ladies' muslin underwear, among which is a splendid line of night-gowns, handsomely embroidered, worth $1.50, for 98 cents. An elegant line of kid gloves, with pearl gray and black stitching, worth $1.50, for 98 cents. †

UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL.

The One Thousand Alumni to be Present on this Present Occasion.

The University of North Carolina will celebrate the Centennial of its opening on Wednesday, June 5, 1895. In the morning orations will be delivered by Hon. A. M. Waddell, class of 1854, on the "Ante-bellum University," and A. H. Eller, Esq., class of 1885, on the "New University."

A banquet will be given at 2 p. m., at which the Alumni will sit together by classes, and various toasts will receive suitable responses.

At night, in Memorial Hall, will be held a grand reunion of all the classes. The roll will be called, and each class will respond by marching upon the rostrum. Such classes as desire will have ten minutes allotted for special programmes.

It is expected that fully one thousand Alumni will be present at this, the culminating festival in the life of the University. Let every living Alumnus immediately send his name and address to President Winston, Chapel Hill, N. C., and signify his purpose to attend.

Clinton Loan Association.

The Sampson *Democrat* states that a compromise has been effected between the stockholders and depositors of the Clinton Loan Association, which failed some time since, which if carried out, insures a speedy, satisfactory and final settlement of all the trouble. The *Democrat* says:

"The failure of this bank has done harm that can hardly be estimated. Every industry in the county has been seriously crippled by it, and every one will be helped by the proposed settlement, if it is effected. It will not only result in great advantage to the business community, but will relieve the stockholders and depositors of a great deal of worry and anxiety. It will revive business, promote sleep, lessen litigation and lengthen life in this community. Every body is glad that a settlement is in sight, and it is hoped that in this case there will be nobody on either side to disagree and hang the jury."

CAN'T STOP THE MAIN.

Cook Fighters Having a Big Time in South Carolina.

In the Augusta *Herald* the other day notice was given of a big cocking main to take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Ten Mile Hill, just this side of Charleston, in this State. The statement was also made that the principals were Henry Hicks, of Augusta, fighting Georgia birds; and Steve Moore, of Atlanta, backing Alabama birds, the sum of $1,000 being wagered on the main and $50 on each fight.

There is a law in this State, says the Columbia *State*, against cock fighting and the attention of the authorities was called to the main. Acting under instructions and signing the Governor's name to the message. Private Secretary Gunter yesterday wired Sheriff Morrison, of Berkeley county, to stop the main and arrest all parties in any way connected with it. The sheriff wired back that under the law he could neither stop the main nor arrest the men.

This caused the law to be looked up, and the consequence is that the only way to legally stop the main seems to be for the Governor to declare the Ten Mile Hill district in a state of insurrection, which he will hardly do, as it would be a most far-fetched mode of procedure.

The law against cock fighting simply forbids cock fighting within a distance of three miles from a chartered institution of learning.

The law against gambling cannot be construed to cover the case as it specifies what gambling shall consist of. In the meantime the main is still in full blast and sporting men are said to be there from all over the South.

Colored Man Drowned.

Albert Smith, colored, was drowned in the Cape Fear, a short distance below Point Peter, about 7 o'clock last Thursday evening. He was in a batteau with another colored man, Andrew Morris, crossing the river to the city, and when near the middle of the stream the boat was swamped and sunk by the swell made by the steamer *Compton*. Morris swam ashore and Smith was drowned. Search was made for his body yesterday but it could not be found. The unfortunate man was about 35 years of age and married.

Capt. Chas. F. Shoemaker.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Capt. Chas. F. Shoemaker to be Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service at Washington in place of Capt. L. G. Shepard, deceased.

The information that Capt. Shoemaker has been selected to fill this important detail will not only please his old friends in the State who knew him when he was on this station some years ago, but as well is the cause of great rejoicing among the officers of the *Colfax*, who have been intensely anxious for his success and declare that he is the very best selection that the Secretary could have made.

St. Andrew's Church.

On account of the spiritual interest in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church there will be prayer meeting this morning at 9 o'clock, in the pastor's study, and to-morrow at 10 a. m. in the lecture room. There will be services next week in the afternoon and at night, conducted by the pastor and brethren of the city. The services on Sabbath evenings will be hereafter at 8 o'clock.

The Nimocks Factory.

The Nimocks factory, in this city, in addition to spirit and oil barrels, has greatly enlarged its plant and is now making truck barrels, baskets and crates of all kinds to suit the requirements of truck farmers. As a home institution, with all the facilities necessary to compete with others in quality and price, the STAR commends the enterprise of Mr. Nimocks.

The Railroad Case.

The C. F. and Y. V. railroad case before Special Master E. S. Martin, was taken up again yesterday and the examination of witnesses continued until 6 p. m., when an adjournment was made until Tuesday, April 9th, when the taking of testimony will be resumed in this city.

THE WARD MEETINGS.

Proceedings of the Democratic Meetings Held Last Night in the Several Wards of the City.

The Democratic meetings called by the Ward committees, jointly, for the purpose of recommending members of the Board of Audit and Finance and of indorsing candidates for the Board of Aldermen, assembled in the several Wards at 8 o'clock last evening. In consequence of the division among Democrats here on local politics, and the fact that the Mayor and three Aldermen who had already declared their intention of holding over under the Act of the General Assembly were not candidates for indorsement, there was practically no contest for Aldermen and the meetings were not so large as usual, as will be seen by comparison (given elsewhere) of the votes cast last night with the votes cast in the primaries of 1893.

The following is the report of the proceedings of the different meetings held last night:

First Ward.

Mr. W. H. Strauss was chairman and Mr. F. T. Skipper secretary.

Mr. Skipper offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

We, the Democratic voters of the First Ward, in primary meeting assembled, do resolve:

First—That the depriving of the taxpayers of Wilmington of the right of electing their own city government is a base outrage upon local self-government, and demands the condemnation of every freeman. And we denounce each and every man who is engaged in trying to fasten that outrage upon our people, as unworthy of public confidence and support, and declare him or them to be enemies of free and constitutional government.

Second—That we believe that the present political condition of our municipal affairs is due to treachery in the ranks of the Democratic party at the general election held in November last, and to a trade or conspiracy between certain well known so-called Democrats and the leaders of the Republican party; by which, in consideration of the Republican party electing one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, the Democratic conspirators prevented all challenging on the day of election, and otherwise aided in the defeat of the remainder of the Democratic candidates and the election of their Republican opponents. By which compact, alike debasing to public and private morals, our county was turned over to Republican control, and misrepresented in the Legislature by a Republican ally marquerading in Democratic apparal; and our city delivered into the grasp of Fusion—Fusion between Republicans and their Democratic allies

Third—That we believe that the man who willingly accepts and enjoys the fruits of an unholy and debasing compact is equally guilty with the originators and makers thereof; and therefor that any man who accepts an office either State, county or city under and by virtue of authority of the late Fusion Legislature makes himself an ally of that party and an enemy to the Democratic party. And we denounce the intended action of the Mayor and certain members of the Board of Aldermen, as publicly declared, in accepting from the Fusion Legislature a continuance of their respective offices for a term beyond that to which they were by their constituents elected; and we now call upon them to reverse that intention and to thus repudiate the imputation cast upon their democracy by their declared intention to continue upon the Board of Alderman, and we hereby declare that should they not do so, that they are no longer entitled to be recognized as Democrats nor to be admitted into Democratic councils, but henceforth shall be considered and treated as their conduct deserves, as allies of the Republican party.

Fourth—That we heartily endorse the action of Messrs. Latimer, Moore and Yates in offering to resign as members of the present Board of Aldermen, and we commend their fidelity in so doing, as alike honorable to themselves, to their constituents and the Democratic party.

W. H. Strauss, C. L. Spencer, G. W. Potter and J. F. Maunder were nominated for Aldermen. Spencer received 34 votes; Maunder, 27; Potter, 15, and Strauss, 7.

Total number of persons present 63.

Second Ward.

Mr. Geo. Rountree was elected chairman and Mr. T. W. Clawson secretary.

On motion of Mr. Junius Davis an election was entered into for a member of the Board of Audit and Finance. Mr. Davis then nominated Mr. Wm. Calder, who was elected unanimously.

Mr. Thos. W. Strange moved that an election for members of the Board of Aldermen be ordered. The motion was withdrawn in order to allow the following communication from Alderman Moore to be read, viz:

Messrs C E. Borden, D. Quinlivan, J. C Springer, G Holmes and G Cardwell Democratic Executive Committee of Second Ward:

GENTLEMEN—As the term of office will soon expire to which I was elected, I hereby tender my resignation as alderman, to take effect upon the reorganization of the board.

Will you be kind enough to take action in the matter, calling the Democratic voters of our ward together to name my successor? Promising that I will do my very best to get the members of the board to elect whoever is the choice of our ward for the position vacated by myself, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ROGER MOORE.

This was received with applause and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Junius Davis offered the following, which was adopted:

The Democratic voters of the Second Ward, in meeting assembled, do resolve:

First—That the act of the Legislature in continuing in office the present Mayor and Board of Aldermen for a term of two years longer than the term for which they were elected, demands our condemnation; such act was without thought of the public good, in violation of the rights of the people, and the result of political intrigue.

Second—The men who now represent this ward on the Board of Aldermen were elected for the stated term of two years, and their term of office as representatives of the Democrats of this ward will expire in a few days, and if they shall decide to hold over for a further term of two years, it will be solely under the warrant of our political enemies, and against the solemn protest of their constituents, who deliberately declare that such an act will be a deadly blow to party discipline.

Third—That it is our earnest wish and desire that the men nominated by us to-night shall represent this ward upon the Board of Alderman for the ensuing two years, and that our present representatives carry out our will by resigning and electing in their places the persons nominated by us.

Fourth—That we endorse the action of Roger Moore, Alderman from this ward, in offering to resign his position as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and we commend his fidelity to the interest of the city as honorable alike to himself, to his constituents and the Democratic party.

The meeting then entered into an election for an Alderman to succeed Col. Moore.

Mr. Davis nominated Col. Moore, who declined to serve.

The following resolution was then offered by Col. O. G. Parsley, and was adopted:

Resolved, That for the past two years the Democrats of the Second Ward have been misrepresented in the Board of Aldermen by W. C. VonGlahn. He is therefore requested to resign, and give the Democratic voters of the Ward an opportunity to designate a proper representative.

Mr. Jas. D. Smith then moved to go into an election for an alderman to succeed Col. Moore, and nominated Mr. W. E. Worth.

Mr. Worth declined the nomination, and Col. Parsley nominated Gabriel Holmes and J. C. Stevenson to succeed Aldermen Moore and VonGlahn.

The meeting declined to accept Mr. Worth's declination and the other nominations were withdrawn.

A vote was ordered and Thomas W. Strange and C. U. Dalhgren were appointed tellers. The vote was 108 for Mr. Worth, and he was declared the choice of the ward.

Mr. J. D. Kelley nominated Mr. S. P. McNair for Alderman to succeed Alderman VonGlahn. He was elected by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Junius Davis the secretary was directed to furnish the newspapers and the Mayor and the two Aldermen from the Ward with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting.

Third Ward.

The Third Ward met upstairs in the City Hall. Mr. Jas. B. Huggins was called to the chair, and Mr. R. H. Pickett was made secretary.

Mr. R. D. Cronly offered a resolution similar to that adopted in the meeting in the First Ward. It was adopted.

Col. Jno. L. Cantwell nominated for Alderman Mr. Owen Fennell, and Mr. B. F. Keith nominated Mr. Hugh McRae. Both were elected by acclamation.

Prof. Catlett nominated for member of the Board of Audit and Finance Mr. C. W. Yates. Col. Jno. W. Atkinson nominated Mr. R. J. Jones. A vote was taken by ballot, Mr. Yates received 106 votes; Mr. Jones 13.

Mr. R. D. Cronly nominated for Mayor Mr. Walter G. McRae. The nomination was seconded by Mr. T. D. Meares and adopted by acclamation.

Fourth Ward.

The meeting was called to order by H. McL. Green, Chairman of the Ward Executive Committee, who placed in nomination Col. W. L. DeRosset, as temporary Chairman and Mr. F. A. Lord as temporary Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. C. E. Borden Col. DeRosset was made permanent Chairman and Mr. F. A. Lord permanent Secretary.

The Chairman called upon H. McL. Green to explain the reason of the call, who said the object was to select one member of the Board of Audit and Finance to be recommended for appointment by the Governor; to select two members of the Board of Aldermen to take the place of the present Aldermen if they should resign, and to pass certain resolutions.

The Chairman announced that nominations were in order, and Mr. Iredell Meares nominated Mr. H. C. McQueen for a member of the Board of Audit and Finance.

Mr. D. L. Gore nominated Mr. M. S. Willard.

Mr. Williard asked that his name be withdrawn, and moved that Mr. McQueen be unanimously elected, which was carried, and the chairman declared the election without a dissenting vote.

The following motion, offered by Mr. T. F. Bagley and seconded by Mr. R. F. Hamme, was carried unanimously:

WHEREAS. By an act of the recent Republican-Populist Legislature the present Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city are continued in office for double the length of time for which they were elected, and as such action is directly subversive of the principles of local self government and deprives the people of this city of the right to select their municipal officials, which right they are not inclined to surrender without protest; and whereas, it lies within the power of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, even under the present law, to allow their constituents to select their successors, and in view of the fact that one of the members of the Board from this ward has never been before the people at any time for endorsement, but was elected by the Board itself to fill a vacancy; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic voters of the Fourth ward, in mass meeting regularly assembled, that the Mayor and Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen should resign their offices, one at a time and elect such persons to fill each vacancy as the respective wards may designate.

Resolved 2nd, That Mr. E. S. Latimer, one of the representatives from this ward on the Board of Aldermen, be commended for his prompt and emphatic refusal to accept his credentials from the Republican Populist Legislature without the endorsement of his Democratic constituents.

Resolved 3rd, That we, the Democratic citizens of the Fourth ward, deny the right of Mr. W. H. Northrop to continue as a Democrat on the Board of Aldermen, it being contrary to principles of representative Democracy, particularly as his election to the Board was never submitted to the ward; and we do call upon him to submit his claims to continue on the Board to a meeting of the voters of his ward and agree to abide by their decision.

Resolved, 4th, That in the event of the continued refusal of the Mayor and the representative from this Ward to resign, as requested in these resolutions, after due notice has been served upon them that they are no longer the choice of a majority of their constituents, and after the term of office for which they were elected, it be taken by this meeting as an act expressing their unwillingness to conform to the wishes and principles of the Democratic party, and their willingness to be the instruments in sowing discord and confusion in their party ranks and to accept office at the hands of a Republican Legislature, the political consequences of which they have no doubt considered and determined to accept.

Mr. E. H. Freeman asked if this primary was to conform to and be conducted according to the same rules heretofore governing Democratic primaries. He was answered by the Chairman, affirmatively.

He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any person voting at the general election held last November who scratched any nominee of the Democratic party either State, judicial, congressional, county or legislative, shall not be permited to participate in any manner in this primary.

On motion of Mr. M. J. Willard the resolution was tabled.

The chairman stated that next in order was nomination of Alderman.

Mr. Jos. H. Watters placed in nomination Mr. John H. Hanby, and Mr. W. S. Warrock nominated Mr. E. S. Latimer.

Mr. Latimer came forward and asked that his name be withdrawn.

Mr. R. H. Berry nominated Mr. C. W. Worth.

Mr. Iredell Meares made a motion that the nomination of Messrs. Worth and Hanby be declared the choice of the meeting, which was carried, and the chairman declared the nominations unanimous.

At the opening of the meeting, by actual count, there were sixty-nine persons present, and eleven others came in before adjournment.

Fifth Ward.

Meeting was called to order by Jordan Branch. Mr. A. J. Howell, Jr., was elected chairman and Mr. E. G. Woods secretary.

The chairman appointed Messrs. S. F. Newton, W. A. McGowan and J. T. Hawkins as tellers.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. W. E. Mann, which was lost:

Resolved, That any one voting at the general election held last November who scratched any nominee of the Democratic party, either State, Judicial, Congressional, County or Legislative, shall not be allowed to participate in any manner in this primary.

Mr. Joseph Hanby was recommended for the Board of Audit and Finance, receiving 77 votes out of 89 cast.

Messrs. B. F. King, W. H. Biddle and J. D. McEachern were nominated for Aldermen, the vote resulting in the election of B. F. King, who received 77 and W. H. Biddle 83.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. D. McEachern, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, By an act of the recent Republican-Populist Legislature the present Mayor and Board of Aldermen are continued in office for double the length of time for which they were elected, and as such action is directly subversive of the honorable principle of local self-government and deprives the people of this city of the right to select their own municipal officials, which right they are not inclined to surrender to anyone without protest, and

WHEREAS, It lies within the power of the Democratic members of the board to allow their constituents the opportunity of selecting their successors, and in view of the fact that one of the members of the Board of Aldermen from this ward has never been before the people at any time for endorsement, but was elected by the board itself to fill a vacancy, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That it is the sense of the Democratic voters of the Fifth Ward, in mass meeting regularly assembled, that the Mayor and Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen should resign and submit to the people the choice of their successors, and in the event this request is heeded by the Mayor the voters of this ward recommend the election of Walter G. MacRae as Mayor of the city of Wilmington.

Resolved, 2nd, That in the event of the continued refusal of the Mayor and the representatives from this ward to resign as requested in these resolutions, it be taken by this meeting as an action expressing their unwillingness to conform to the usages, principles and wishes of the Democratic party, the political consequences of which they must have considered and determined to accept.

Mr. W. E. Mann after the result of voting for the Alderman was announced, put the question to the chairman whether 89 votes was the majority of 511, the number of Democratic votes cast at the last election. The ayes and nays were called for, and the chairman decided in favor of the ayes.

To-Day

Begins the greatest sheriff sale that ever took place. The sale begins this morning at 8 o'clock and continues until everything is sold. The big sale. Everybody should visit the greatest of all great sales. $85,000 worth of elegant men and boys' clothing and furnishing goods must be sacrificed at 50 per cent. less than cost. Spring suits $4 98, worth $11.50; men's diagonal suits $7 50, worth $15.00; men's cheviot suits $5.50, worth $13.00; men's finest neckwear 25 cents, worth 75 cents and $1.00; men's best linen collars 5 cents, worth 20 cents; men's business suits $2.98, worth $8.00, and thousands of other wonderful bargains not mentioned here. All to be sold at one-third its value.

Never before was such a chance offered to the public where such fine clothing could be obtained for such little money. Don't miss it if you want to save money; it will pay you to come hundreds of miles to this sale. Remember it costs nothing to look and no trouble to show the goods, whether you purchase or not. Bear in mind that this is a genuine sheriff's sale. The Hub Clothing Company had to fail—could not pay for their goods—and the entire stock was removed here and will be sold at 50 per cent. less than cost. Everything sold at prices as advertised. Come early in order to avoid the rush; 1 500 pair pants at $1, worth $2 50. Great sheriff's sale, 110 and 112 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Make no mistake, look for large sign and numbers 110 and 112. †

You can save money by buying the 'Oriole" brand roasted coffee. †

— Forty-nine Parts of the American Encyclopædic Dictionary may now be ordered. Send one coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each Part. Take advantage of this opportunity to secure the best Dictionary and Encyclopædia combined at a very low price.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The Vote of the Ward Meetings Last Night Compared With the Vote of Those Held in 1893.

As a matter of public interest, the STAR gives the following comparison of the vote in the primaries held last night with the vote cast in the primaries of 1893:

FIRST WARD.—In this Ward the vote on member of the Board of Audit and Finance was as follows: C. H. Ganzer, 24; J. F. Maunder, 21. Total 45. In the primary of 1893 the total vote was 130.

SECOND WARD.—Owing to a misunderstanding the special reporter of the STAR engaged for this Ward was not at the meeting. The STAR is informed, however, that the number of voters present was 108. The total vote in the primary of 1893 was 350.

THIRD WARD.—The only test vote taken in this Ward was for member of the Board of Audit and Finance. This was for C. W. Yates, 106; for R. J. Jones, 13. Total, 119. The total vote in the primary of 1893 was 375.

FOURTH WARD.—There was no contest on any question; but the total number of voters present last night was 85. In the primary of 1893 the total number of votes cast was 292.

FIFTH WARD.—The total vote for member of the Board of Audit and Finance (the highest vote cast) was 89. The total vote in the primary of 1893 was about 250.

Boy Knocked Down and Run Over.

Arthur Sykes, the 12-year old son of Mr. A. V. Sykes, was knocked down and run over by a carriage yesterday afternoon near the corner of Sixth and Market streets. It is said that one of the horses stepped on the boy's breast and that a wheel of the vehicle passed over his neck. The boy was carried into the office of Dr. Harriss, city physician, and from there was taken home. He was severely bruised, but none of his bones was broken. The carriage was from Southerland's livery stables and was driven by Ed. Patton, colored. The horses took fright at the beating of a drum in a show wagon and the driver had some difficulty in controlling them. It is said he shouted to the boy to get out of the way, but the latter did not hear him.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Spot cotton steady in New York at 6 5-16c for middling; dull in Wilmington at 5⅜c.

— Receipts here yesterday 478 bales; same day last year, 157. Receipts for the week ended March 22d, 2464 bales; same week last year, 498. Receipts for the crop year to date, 228,869 bales; for same time last year, 185,885; increase so far this season, 42,984 bales.

The Churches.

Second Advent Church, Elder J. P. King has returned from a month's trip to Florida, and will preach morning and evening. Subject for the evening service will be, "The God of the Bible, in contrast with other gods. All should hear him.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Fourth street, above Bladen. Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 4.00 p m. Seats free and every person welcome.

St. Paul's Church, corner Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. Frederick N. Skinner rector. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3 30 p. m. Holy Communion first and third Sundays each month. All seats free.

Market Street Methodist E. Church (the little Church around the corner), near the corner of Market and Ninth streets, Rev. M. T. Plyler, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Class meeting at 9 30 a. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Praise meeting Thursday night at 8.00 o'clock. Young Men's Meeting Tuesday at 8 p m. All are welcome.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 8 p m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services at 11.00 a m and 8 p m. Sunday School at 3 p m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 8.

Brooklyn Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. R. E. Peele, pastor. Services tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer and praise meeting every Thursday evening at 8.00; seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and visitors.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Mulberry and Fourth streets, Rev. W. C. Norman, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11.00 a m and 8 00 p m. Experience meeting at 10.00 a m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Bladen street M. E. Church, South, corner Fifth and Bladen streets, Rev. J. F. Butt, pastor. Services to morrow at 11 a m and 7.00 p m. Class-meeting at 9.30 a m. Sunday School at 3 p m., D. M. Joyner superintendent.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Third and Orange streets, Rev Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a m and 7.30 p m. Sunday School at 3.30 p m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 8.00 p m. Seats free; all welcome. At night Dr. Hoge will deliver his eleventh address to young men. Subject, "The Young Man and the Church."

Immanuel Chapel, Front street, between Queen and Wooster. Under the charge of the First Presbyterian church. Sunday School at 11 a m; preaching every Sunday by Rev. Jos. M. Rawlings, D. D., at 7.30 p m. Christian Endeavour Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p m.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Market streets, Rev. W. B. Oliver, Pastor. Morning services at 11 o'clock; night services 8.00 o'clock. Congregational Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 00 o'clock. Sunday school at 4.00 p m. Strangers and visitors cordially invited to all services.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Market and Sixth streets. Rev. K. Boldt pastor. Fourth Sunday in Lent. German service at 11 a m. English service at 7.30 p m. Sunday School at 3 p m.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. A. D. McClure, Pastor. Sunday services 11 a m and 8 p m. Evening subject, "To Save the Lost." Sabbath School at 3 30 p. m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday at 8 p m. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Truckers.

THERE is no need in your sending away from home to buy the packages to put your various kinds of Truck in. We are making up everything in the way of a

Truck Package

At as low a price as they can be bought anywhere.

Come up and see our

Potato Barrel.

Over 500,000 were sold last season to the farmers of Virginia. Special inducements made to parties who will use our SPIRIT CASKS.

Telephone No. 37. R. M. NIMOCKS, Wilmington, N. C.
march 24 1m

WE

DO not sell Imitations or Substitutes—Only the

GENUINE ARTICLE.

When you buy for less than the regular price, look well into the

Freshness, Purity and Genuineness

Of the article. Medicine bought of

JAMES D. NUTT,

CURES EVERY TIME.

Telephone 150. march 23tf

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold all my interest in the Lighterage business to J. F. Gause. He assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to collect all outstanding debts. I bespeak for him our former patronage.

March 22, 1895.
mar 23 1t* C. G. SOUTHERLAND.

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PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, MORNING, MAR. 23, 1895

THE TIMBER RESERVE.

We have written lately of some of the sources of wealth with which the South is endowed, her fields of iron, and of coal, her deposits of different kinds of stones, etc. There is another as valuable as any of these, visible to every one, and yet it has never been and possibly may never be valued or appreciated as it should be. We mean the forest which God planted and no man has cultivated. It has not been properly valued or appreciated from a commercial standpoint, as the source of present or of future wealth, nor for the services it renders in various ways, which are of more value than all the money that has been gotten out of it or may be gotten in the future, when its money value will be immeasurably more than it is now.

We owe more than we think we do to the green leaves, the spreading boughs (which intercept and soften the sun's rays, which would otherwise parch the earth), and the sturdy trunks that stand as breastworks between us and the sweeping north winds, whose force is broken before they pass through this barricade of trees. To this is due more than to anything else the even temperature of the South and the rarity of changes from one extreme to the other. A very perceptible change of climate has been noticed in the United States within the past half century, less regularity of the seasons, less uniformity of weather in the seasons, and more sudden and violent changes, while cyclones and tornadoes are of such frequent occurrence as to attract but little attention unless they do an extraordinary amount of damage to persons or property, or both.

While there are other reasons for these changes in climate, regularity of seasons, &c., they are mainly attributed to the cutting away of the vast areas of forest. To this is also attributed the protracted droughts from which some sections of the country suffer from time to time, and we know that the country suffers from sudden and distructive flooding of rivers out of all comparison to what it did a half a century ago. For this reason farming on the lowlands of many of our rivers has become a very precarious business. The cutting away of the forest along the banks has filled their beds with earth washed in from the plowed lands, and heavy rains or melting snows, melting the more quickly because of the denuding of the forests, bring the destructive overflows.

These are all sufficient reasons why the forests should be protected and guarded from destruction, and why every one, whether interested in farming or in timber, or not, should wish to see them protected, and these are some of the reasons why forest preservation is now receiving so much attention in this and in some other countries, why arbor or tree planting days have been instituted and are kept as holidays in so many States, and why some States have within the past few years made large appropriations of money to enlarge their forest reservations.

But aside from this, there is a money value, present and prospective, which, from a mere business standpoint, makes the forests one of our most valuable possessions, and one in every way well worthy of the greatest attention and care. The great timber reserve of this country is in the South. The Pacific States, it is true, have a vast and most magnificent growth of trees, wondrous in the density with which they sometimes cover the earth, and marvels in size, but they are too far off on the other side of the continent ever to become a commercial factor on this side until some cheaper mode or route of transportation is found than is now available. They can never become competitors of Southern timber, and will be for many years to come of little more value, from a money standpoint, for shipping purposes, than they are now. This means that practically the coming generations must look to the South for their supplies of lumber. The population of the United States increases at the rate of about 1,000,000 a year. As the population increases the greater the demand becomes for houses to live in, and for the hundreds of things that men need, made in part or wholly of wood. In time 100,000,000, 150,000,000, 200,000,000 of people will look for their supplies of timber to the remains of the forests which now supply the 65,000,000 who are drawing upon them. Of course other substitutes will be found to take the place of wood for many things, as iron is now doing in the construction of houses and ships, but still the demand for timber will increase, while the supply will decrease, and will to all intents and purposes be confined to the South, because the timber producing sections north of us are now almost exhausted, and will at the past and present rate of depletion in a few years be entirely so. The trees that are being planted on arbor days, and in State reservations are not for lumber, but for protection purposes, and for fuel in the untimbered States. In the South the Atlantic States reaching to and for some distance beyond the Mississippi, must eventually look for the timber they will need, so that from a business standpoint alone, if for no other reason, this forest treasure should be carefully guarded and be neither destroyed nor bartered for a trifle to those who would destroy for present gain.

MINOR MENTION.

The facts as developed by the published interviews and correspondence about the reception of that Massachusetts Legislative committee by the Governor of Virginia do no credit to any one concerned. If the white men on the committee felt as much annoyed by the presence of the negro on it as they are represented to have been, they should have done the manly thing and declined to serve on the committee. To start out with the negro, travel with him, and manifest no annoyance until they got into the South, where it seems they gave frequent expression to their chagrin at having him with them, does credit neither to their manliness nor sincerity. If the Governor of Virginia didn't know there was a negro on the committee before he received it and lunched it, it shows that he does not read the papers. This committee passed through Richmond on its way South and has attracted considerable attention on account of the object for which it was sent. It visited Atlanta and Charlotte, where it was entertained and shown around and the colored member caused no embarrassment because he was taken charge of by his own people, as it was understood he would be and as he understood he would be. There was no mixing up in those cities and no contradictory afterclaps. But if the Governor of Virginia doesn't read the newspapers and didn't discover the fact that there was a negro on the committee, he knew it when the committee arrived at the executive mansion, and he could have treated it with "more formality," as he says he would have done if he had known or if it had been "even intimated" to him that a negro was on it, and thus got rid of it and this incident. He did know the negro was there, because he saw him, but seems to have lacked the tact to get out of the predicament gracefully. The negro didn't show the self-respect which a man of presumable sense enough to sit in a Legislative body should have, in thrusting himself where he knew he was not wanted, and where he also knew his presence would be a cause of embarrassment. To sum it up, we do not think the incident creditable to any one engaged in it. Our impression is that the negro was put upon that committee designedly, with the hope and expectation that his presence would result in some unpleasantness, which could be turned to account politically or otherwise.

* * *

It is not a question whether the South *can* raise her own food supplies, but a question whether she *will*. Before the war she did, or at least imported very little from other sections. It was not till after the war that the all-cotton, or all-tobacco delusion took possession of Southern planters and they got to mortgaging their crops in advance for the money to make them. The could get money advances more easily on cotton than they could on anything else, which was doubtless one of the reasons for the planting of so much cotton, and is one of the reasons assigned now by planters for planting so much. There is an established market for cotton, while there is no established market for grain, grass or meat. But the South cannot only raise all the food supplies she needs but enough to supply a large outside demand. Acre for acre she can produce a larger average yield of corn than the West, and if proper attention be given to the culture she can do the same on wheat and oats, while there is no comparison between the two sections as growers of grass, vegetables or fruits. When the South had 10,000,000 of people she raised 358,000,000 bushels of corn, while in 1890 with double the population she raised 483,000,000 bushels. If she had kept up the same proportion as in 1860 she would have raised 716,000,000 bushels, and she can do that and more.

* * *

Dispatches from Ambassador Bayard inform our Government that Great Britain disavows any intention of trying to acquire territorial possession in Nicaragua whatever the outcome of the indemnity demand upon Nicaragua may be. It is also intimated that Great Britain is willing to submit her contention with Venezuela to arbitration. For over half a century Great Britain has been playing the territory grab game with Venezuela, a half dozen times consented to a conference on her claims and every time extended the claimed line of her jurisdiction until it finally reached and embraced the mouth of the Orinoco river, a large stream navigable for three or four hundred miles, which would practically give her control of the Orinoco Valley and the streams tributary to the Orinoco. In her possession that would be a very valuable acquisition for colonization and for trade purposes, and that is what is at the bottom of her present demands upon Venezuela, demands which she would undoubtedly undertake to enforce if it were not for fear of complications with this Government which is in honor and in interest bound to maintain the Monroe doctrine.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— England and Russia both fear that the civilization of China would develop a political power in Asia dangerous to their predatory schemes. It is disgraceful to the white race that these Powers should obstruct the march of humanity among the benighted because of their own comparatively petty interests.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Rep.*

—— Less legislation and more personal independence, to be secured through intelligent labor, is what is needed to bring about better times. Along that line, and very correctly, the Brunswick *Times* advises Georgians to quit growling, shut off financial discussion and diversify their crops. These things our contemporary thinks, "would do more to give prosperity and growth to the State than all the legislation possible.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mrs. E. Weisiger, formerly of this city, died at Morganton on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

— Salisbury *Herald*: Maj. H. H. Bingham, one of the best known of Statesville's attorneys, who had been sick for a long time, died at noon yesterday.

— Raleigh *Press*: Deputy Collector Shelbourne reports the seizure and destruction of an illicit distillery in Durham county of 60 gallons capacity; 1,000 gallons of beer and 10 gallons of spirits were also captured.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: Mrs. Barbara Williams, a highly respected old lady of Goose Creek Creek township, died at her home on the 17th inst. She was stricken with paralysis about eight weeks ago and had been expected to die since that time. She was seventy years old.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The new driven well at the Goldsboro Ice Factory has reached a depth of 250 feet and is yielding under a strong steam pressure test pump, seventy-five gallons of water a minute; and although the pump has been run at full speed for several hours it has been unable to exhaust the supply.

— Kinston *Free Press*: Rev. Miles Foy died at Mt. Airy last week, aged 83 years. He expounded the word of God for 66 years. At the time of his death he was a superannuated member of the Western North Carolina M. E. Conference. He was born in Jones county.

— Wadesboro *Messenger-Intelligencer*: Mr. Z F. Long, Clerk of the Court of Richmond county, and a large merchant at Rockingham, has confessed judgment to a considerable amount and his store has been closed by the Sheriff. His liabilities are between $25,000 and $35,000; assets not known. ——At a meeting of the directors of the Wadesboro Cotton Mills, held Tuesday, it was unanimously decided to increase the capacity of the mill by the addition of 1,664 new spindles, completely filling the building. After the new machinery is added the mill will contain 9,704 spindles.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: Mrs. W. J. W. Crowder, the wife of Rev. Crowder, died this morning at 6 o'clock at her home on West Jones street, in the seventy-third year of her age. —— Deputy Collector Woods came here this morning from Murphy to report to Collector Simmons the sale of the property recently seized from the Cluster Springs Distilling Company, a registered distillery that had been running in violation of the revenue laws. The sale was the largest and more money was realized from it than has ever before been the case in this district. Eighty-four barrels of whiskey which were sold brought the neat little sum in cash money of $4,640.

TWINKLINGS.

— The total depravity man, who drops in occasionally, says he knows a good many people, but not many good people.—*Boston Courier.*

— "How did Mrs. Lovely happen to be dropped from the Woman's Rights Club?"

"She spoke in praise of her husband."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "when er man tells yoh he's discouraged he doan' mean nuffin by it, 'ceppin dat he's 'bout made up his min' ter be good an' lazy de res' of his life."—*Washington Star.*

— Author—Well, professor, how do you like my new play?

Critic—Splendid Wonderful! So realistic! Especially the burglars in it. Even their dialogue is stolen.—*Musical Record.*

— "You seem to have all the late novels, Jimson. What do you think of them?"

"I haven't read them yet," answered Jimson. "My wife is reading them to see if they are fit for me."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Hunker—Do you think a salary of $3,000 should be a sufficient inducement for a young man to marry?

Kissam—I do, most assuredly. Show me the woman who is willing to pay that salary to her husband.—*Detroit Free Press.*

W. P. Draper, Druggist, Springfield, Mass., writes: "Japanese Pile Cure has cured lady 7 years afflicted; could not walk half a mile in the last three years; now walks any distance." J. H. HARDIN, J. HICKS BUNTING.

"MY FOOD DOES ME NO GOOD."

In any city there are many possible ways to travel from one point to another. But between the food on your table and its destination in the body, there is only one road—*directly through the stomach*. There is no going around the stomach or *forcing* a passage through it. Here the food is detained a while, for better or for worse. Here it must be digested,—that is to say, changed, liquefied and assorted for assimilation;—or, failing that, it must lie here and rot, generating poisonous principles which enter the blood and set up a diseased action throughout the system. This is indigestion or dyspepsia,—the condition that exists when a person says, "*My food does me no good*."

Certainly not. How can it? The more he eats the more he suffers. The road is blocked. No use putting more grain in the hopper when the mill cannot grind. Here are some of nature's protests: Loss of appetite; distress after eating; heartburn; palpitation; flushes of heat and cold; the rising of nauseous acids and gases in the throat; furred tongue; dull and aching head; pains in the chest and back; weariness, fatigue and worry; loss of sleep; cold hands and feet; yellowish eyes and skin; weakness and trembling; constipation; failure of nervous force and courage, etc., etc. Out of this seething blockade in the stomach may come any of a dozen local complaints,—a common form of pseudo-consumption among them. Yet you must eat or starve., Miserable dilemma.

Drastic measures won't do. Take a very little nourishment at first and *immediately* after it a dose of the Shaker Digesting Cordial, the only radical effective remedy for indigestion or dyspepsia—prepared by the Shaker Community of Lebanon, N. Y. It will relieve at once and cure quickly. Made from cultivated medicinal herbs and plants grown by the Shakers. Pleasant to the taste, painless and harmless.

Trial bottles ten cents. For sale by nearly all druggists.

FEAR AS A CAUSE OF DEATH.

The Imagination a Potent Factor In Acquiring a Fatal Disease.

"Of the whole number of persons supposed to die of disease," said a prominent physician the other day, "I should say that at least 50 per cent are really carried away by fear. Were it not for this element mortality would be far less than it is."

In support of his statement he cited various cases where the element of fear had entered largely in as a potent factor to persuade people that their time had come. Presentiments, prophecies, premonitions and general nervousness all played their part. Some years ago four criminals, condemned in Russia to die, were taken to a house and shown several beds, in which, they were told, a number of cholera patients had died. In fact, the beds were new, never having been slept in. The criminals were informed that they would be set at liberty if they would undergo the ordeal of sleeping several nights in the beds. From the prisoners' point of view it was a possible though desperate chance of escape. They one and all decided to take the chances. At the end of the time prescribed two were uninjured and went free, but the others developed all the symptoms and died of Asiatic cholera.

Two physicians determined to take advantage of the impressionable mind of a female patient and prove a theory for the benefit of science. The lady had complained of an itching on her back. She was told that a blister would be applied. Instead a common postage stamp was applied, and, so runs the chronicle, performed all the offices of the plaster which was not there.

A college professor was once the subject of a practical joke at the hands of the students. They met him one after another, and each successively inquired after his health, saying that he looked ill. He took to his bed, a physician was called, and for days the professor imagined he was ill.—New York World.

ROMANY'S PRINCE WILLIAM.

He Lives Near East Hartford—His Tribe Are Noted Horse Trainers.

One of the most famous representatives of Romany Rye in this country is Prince William, as he is called, who, with his family, lives near East Hartford. There are branches of the family at New Haven and Bridgeport. The East Hartford branch of the family is the main branch.

The Williamses are all horse dealers. Attached to their residence are stables which, in winter, always contain a stock of fine blooded draft horses.

One of the interesting sights at the stables are the wagons that are used by Prince William and his family when they go off on their annual nomadic pleasure trips. These wagons cost from $1,000 to $2,500. Prince William's private wagon cost $2,500 and is fitted up in regal style.

In these trips around the country the whole family joins. These trips are made in the summer, spare horses being taken along and sold or traded. This means a cavalcade of a dozen fancy wagons and about 100 horses.

The start is made about the 1st of August, the entire family—men, women and children—being taken along. The party keeps together, traveling by easy stages, about 20 miles a day being considered a good journey. When in a hurry, they can make 40 miles a day.

The place selected for the night's rest is usually a grove. There the wagons are drawn up in a circle, fires are lighted and the evening meal prepared.

After supper the whole party gather around Prince William's tent or wagon, and the affairs of the family are discussed. A watchman patrols the camp all night to watch the horses.—New York Times.

Compound Rhyming Words.

In the south they have a very expressive phrase for one indifferently well—"frobly-mobly"—and to be in "mubble-fubble" signifies low spirits. In Leeds, when a person is overpowered with astonishment, he is said to be "much struck," a phrase forcible but scarcely polite. "Huck-muck" is an expression of like character, meaning foul, miry, and in Devonshire a bedraggled, besmirched person is said to be "muckson up to the huckson."

In Gloucestershire a wavering, unstable or worthless man is called a "meckle-keckle fellow," and it is worthy of remark that in Derbyshire poor ore is called "keckle-meckle." An awkward simpleton is called "hauvey-gauvey" in the neighborhood of Leeds. In Warwickshire they style such a one as "hobgoblin," or else it is from "hob," a lout, and "bog," a lump. "Gobbinshire" is the abode—"that never was writ in the traveler's chart"—of uncouth folk. They say of a slovenly loafer in south Cheshire:

Gobbinshire, Gobbinshire of Gobbinshire Green,
The ronkest owd beggor as ever was seen.

—All the Year Around.

A Difference.

"You say you made money in business?"

"Certainly," replied the New York policeman.

"What was your stock in trade?"

"It wasn't a stock in trade. It was a trade in stock."—Washington Star.

During the reign of the second Edward an ox brought 13 shillings, a sheep 1 shilling, a pig 2 shillings, a rabbit 3 shillings, and pigeons were 6 cents a dozen.

Some sort of drink from barley has been made in Germany ever since the country was known.

JAPANESE RITES.

Frederick Villiers Describes Funerals After the Battle of Ping-Yang.

Many of the sick and wounded who die are cremated. Their ashes are collected, placed in small square boxes, interred for a time in the little cemetery outside the foreign settlement at Chemulpo, and after awhile exhumed and sent to Japan. The ceremony I beheld in Chemulpo after the fight at Ping-Yang was not impressive or solemn, but simply curious. Eighty bodies had been cremated in various parts of the country and forwarded to the treaty port in small boxes. These were placed in two large, black cases at the hospital, and preceded by a motley group of coolies, citizens and soldiers were carried to the burial plot.

First came coolies with branches of foliage and white streamers in their hands. Then a few soldiers, marching with reversed arms. Immediately preceding the black cases was a Shinto priest in yellow kimono and a black gauze shako. Round his neck was a purple cord, at the end of which hung a fan. In his right hand was a flute, which from time to time as the procession wended its way he tooted on, producing an inharmonious sound which reminded me of my own attempts on that instrument when a boy. The coolies, the followers and the lookers on seemed to treat the whole thing more as a good joke than a solemn function and chatted and laughed to their hearts' content.

Arrived at the cemetery, the procession halted before the altar, on which were placed bottles of saki, fruits, eggs and birds of various kinds, including a live rooster. Behind this hospitable board were placed the remains of the 80 bodies. The Shinto priest, who stood alone before the edibles, stretched out his hands and made several passes with his fan in the direction of the rooster, groaned aloud, then clapped his hands three times, after which he indulged a little on the flute. Then he groaned again, straightened himself, retired a few paces, took several paces to the left and right, then advanced again, groaned and tooted. He then requested by a sign one of the mourners to advance and take his place.

He then handed one of the branches of foliage to the gentleman and retired. The mourner proceeded to lay the branch on a small table in front of the altar, then saluted and moved away to allow another mourner to take his place. When all the branches were piled on the table, the black cases were opened and the small square boxes taken out by the coolies and carefully interred. The Shinto priest retired to the bosom of his family, with the saki bottle, the live rooster and the rest of the chow. In lieu of tombstones, the Japs use, when campaigning, small wooden posts to mark the resting place of their dead.—Frederick Villiers.

A Quid Pro Quo.

He was only first consul then, and I was consul general—for the United States of course—and we were very intimate, notwithstanding the difference in rank, for I waived that. One day something offered the opening, and he said:

"Well, general, I suppose life can never get entirely dull to an American, because whenever he can't strike up any other way to put in his time he can always get away with a few years trying to find out who his grandfather was."

I fairly shouted, for I had never heard it sound better, and then I was back at him quick as a flash:

"Right, your excellency. But I reckon a Frenchman's got his little standby for a dull time, too, because when all other interests fail he can turn in see if he can find out who his father was."

Well, you should have heard him just whoop and cackle and carry on. He reached over and hit me on the shoulder and said:

"Land, but it's good! It's immensely good! I George, I never heard it said so good in my life before. Say it again."

So I said it again, and he said his again, and I said mine again, and then he did, and then I did, and then he did, and we kept on doing it and doing it, and I never had such a good time, and he said the same. In my opinion there isn't anything that is as killing as one of those dear old ripe pensioners if you know how to snatch it out in a kind of a fresh sort of original way.—Mark Twain in North American Review.

American Cities a Hundred Years Ago.

When Washington was inaugurated, Philadelphia, then the metropolis of the country, had only about 42,000 people, New York but 33,000, Boston 18,000, Baltimore 13,000 and no other city anywhere near 10,000. Even after the lapse of half a century, during which New York had overtaken Philadelphia, so that in 1840 it had 312,000 inhabitants to the latter city's 258,000, Baltimore and New Orleans were the only other places with more than 100,000 people, and except Boston, with 93,000, all of the few remaining cities fell short of 50,000. During the formative period of the new nation, therefore, all but the merest fraction of its citizens lived in places of small population, the local affairs of which were easily administered through town meetings or other such simple machinery.—New York Post.

A SENSIBLE FIR TREE.

Said a saucy little Maple
To her cousin, Willow Tree:
"Miss Fir has no new mantle
This spring, like you and me.

"She wears the same old garment
That she's worn since I was born.
I should think she'd feel so shabby
With no new bonnet on."

As she tossed her head and nodded
At the Fir Tree's old style clothes
Willow laughed—she couldn't help it—
At the turned up, pea green nose.

The Fir Tree, staid and modest,
Answered Maple not a word,
Though I'm very sure—yes, certain—
Everything was overheard.

She only softly murmured
As she rearranged her clothes,
"I'm glad my friends don't leave me
With every wind that blows."
—A. F. Caldwell in Christian Nation.

The Race Problem.

The Ministerial One—The race question seems to be as much of a problem today as it was at the close of the war.

The Sporty One—You're dead right, pard. I've been follerin the hosses for 30 ye'rs, an I have jist as much trouble pickin de winner now as I had de first day I ever went to a track.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store.

It's Provoking

to be deceived; it's annoying to have a poor article of shortening. You can avoid both by seeing that your pail of COTTOLENE bears the trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath

—and be sure of having delicious, healthful food. Other manufacturers try to imitate COTTOLENE, that's the best reason why *you* want the original article. Made only by

THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

nov 6 tf tu th sa chan e

The Coming Railroad Engine.

"The railroad engine of the future will be a very different machine from those now in use," said T. C. Willoughby. "In the first place, it will be so arranged that it will run in a vacuum by means of air pumps. It will be of torpedo shape, in order to offer the least possible air resistance, and the air which goes into the pumps will be utilized as an additional motive power to that obtained from the steam or electricity used. Such an engine could be constructed to make at least 200 miles an hour and would wear longer than any now used, for the reason that friction would be reduced to a minimum. A combination of the principles of the present locomotive and of the Pennoyer airship would result in a revolution in the mechanical world. I am not an inventor, but I know that such a machine is feasible and will some day be perfected."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Big Concern.

A commercial traveler was bragging about the magnitude of the firm he represented.

"I suppose your house is a pretty big establishment?" said the customer.

"Big? You can't have any idea of its dimensions. Last week we took an inventory of the employees and found out for the first time that three cashiers and four bookkeepers were missing. That will give you some idea of the magnitude of our business."—Manchester Guardian.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-℔ Jute		@	6
Standard	7¼	@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	13¼	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	8½	@	10
Shoulders ℘ ℔		@	8½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	6¼	@	7
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6½	@	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	....	@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℘ ℔	15		
Northern	23	@	25
CORN MEAL—		@	28
Per bushel, in sacks		@	48
Virginia Meal	48	@	50
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	10	@	
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel		@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
FLOUR—℘ barrel—			
Western, low grade	2 50	@	3 50
" Extra	2 75	@	4 25
" Straight	3 25	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	3 50
" " Family	3 25	@	
GLUE—℘ ℔—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	53	@	
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	50
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	50
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas		@	70
HIDES, ℘ ℔—			
Green	....	@	4
Dry	....	@	3½
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	6¼	@	9
North Carolina	6½	@	9
LIME, ℘ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	26
" " " in bbls	....	@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	....	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	@	45
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 15
OILS, ℘ gallon—			
Kerosene	10	@	14
Lard	....	@	68
Linseed	75	@	80
Rosin	15	@	18
Tar	....	@	30
Deck and Spar	....	@	25
POULTRY—			
Chickens, Live, grown	12½	@	22½
" Spring	10	@	20
Turkeys	60	@	1 00
PEANUTS, ℘ bushel 28 ℔s	35	@	50
POTATOES, ℘ bushel—			
Sweet	30	@	45
Irish, ℘ barrel	2 50	@	3 00
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess		@	13 50
Rump		@	13 00
Prime		@	13 00
RICE—Carolina, ℘ ℔	4	@	5
Rough—℘ bushel (Upland)	60	@	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00	@	1 15½
RAGS, ℘ ℔—Country	....	@	1¼
Cloth	....	@	1
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack—Alum		@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	....
American		@	65
On 125-℔ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
ExtraC, Golden		@	4
C, Yellow		@	3⅝
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	....
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping	12 00	@	13 00
Mill, Prime	8 00	@	9 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℘ ℔—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	10	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quiet and steady at 33¼ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 20 for Hard, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	3⅝	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	4⅝	" "
Low Middling	5 5-16	" "
Middling	5⅝	" "
Good Middling	6 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	478	bales
Spirits Turpentine	59	casks
Rosin	563	bbls
Tar	213	bbls
Crude Turpentine	10	bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended March 22, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
2,464	455	3,610	2,054	117

RECEIPTS.

For week ended March 23, 1894.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
498	230	4,707	1,194	155

EXPORTS.

For week ended March 22, 1895

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic..	3,538	519	233	495	179
Foreign...	000	000	000	000	000
	3 538	579	233	495	179

EXPORTS.

For week ended March 23, 1894.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic..	305	494	00	1,346	18
Foreign...	000	000	8,883	12	00
	305	494	8,883	1,358	18

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, March 22, 1895.

	Ashore.	Afloat	Total.
Cotton	16,836	88	16,924
Spirits	478	00	478
Rosin	22 137	11,226	31,563
Tar	7 830	00	7,830
Crude	166	00	766

QUOTATIONS.

	March 22, 1895.	March 23, 1894
Cotton....	5⅝	7
Spirits....	33¼	29
Rosin	$1 15 @1 20	90@95
Tar.......	1 00	90
Crude.....	1 20 @2 00	$1 10@1 80

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 22—Evening—Money on call has been easy at 2@3 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 4¾@5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@488 for sixty days and 489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487¼. Government bonds strong; United States coupon fours 112¼; United States twos 95. State bonds quiet; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 127. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was at 63¼@64 for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 22—Evening. Cotton steady; middling gulf 6 9-16c; middling uplands 6 5-16c.

Futures closed steady, with sales of 281,900 bales; March 6 08; April 6 08, May 6.13; June 6.10c; July 6.13c; August 6 15; September 6.17; October 6.22c; November 6 27c; December 6.32c; January 6.36c.

Net receipts 650 bales; gross receipts 4,129 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent — bales; forwarded 710 bales; sales 747 bales, sales to spinners 140 bales; stock (actual) 202,221 bales.

Weekly net receipts 4,066 bales; gross receipts 35,554 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,874 bales; exports to France 938 bales; exports to the Continent 8,362 bales; forwarded 8,621 bales; sales 3,758 bales; sales to spinners 451 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 28,299 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,213 bales; exports to France 214 bales; exports to the Continent 5,754 bales; stock 920,050 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 118 537 bales; exports to Great Britain 23,436 bales; to France 16,622 bales; to the Continent 52,712 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,163,141 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,806,574 bales; exports to France 679 486 bales; exports to the Continent 1,946,440 bales.

Flour dull, barely steady; local realizing; winter wheat, low grades $1 90@$2 30; fair to fancy grades $2 35@2 75; patents $2 90@3 00; Minnesota clear $2 25@2 60; do. patents $3 25@4 10; low extras $1 90@2 30; city mills $3 35@4 10. Southern flour dull but steady, common to fair extra $1 90@2 75; good choice do. $2 80@3 25. Wheat fairly active and easier; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 59@59¼c; afloat 60¾c; options fairly active, opening weak at ⅛@¼c, rallying ¼c, declined ⅛@⅝c, closing firm at ¼@½c below yesterday; No 2 red March 59¼c; May 59⅝c; June 59⅝c. Corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 56c; afloat 57¼c; steamer mixed 50¼@51¼c; options were dull and weak at ¼@½c decline; May 50⅝c, July 50¼c; September 50⅝c. Oats dull and weaker; options dull and easier; March 33⅛c; April 33⅛; May 33⅛c; spot—No. 2, 33¼c; mixed Western 34@35c. Hay steady; shipping 50@55; good to choice 70@75c. Wool firm; demand moderate; domestic fleece 15@19, pulled 12@33. Beef mostly active and firm; extra mess $7 50@8 75; beef hams firm at $18 50; tierced beef strong wanted; city extra India mess $13 00@15 00. Cut meats firm, wanted; pickled bellies 6¼; pickled shoulders 5c; pickled hams 8¼@9c; middles firm; short clear nominal. Lard in better demand Western steam $7 15; city $6 75; March $7 12, nominal; May $7 22, nominal; refined quiet; Continent $7 50; South America $7 85; compound $5 37½@5 50. Pork firm; mess $13 00@13 50. Butter—firm and demand fair; State dairy 9@10c; State creamery old 10@15c; new 20¼c, Western dairy 8@13c; do. creamery new 12@20¼c, old 8½@14; Elgins 20¼c. Cotton seed oil firmer; demand better; crude 22@22½c; yellow prime 26¼@26½c. Petroleum nominal. Rice firm and demand fair; domestic, fair to extra 4¼@6c; Japan 4¼@4¼c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 28@38c, fairly active and firmer. Peanuts quiet. Coffee steady and 5 points up to 5 down; March $15 35; May $14 95; July $14 95; September $14 70@14 75; December $14 60; spot Rio more active and firm; No. 7, $16 75. Sugar—raw quiet and firm; fair refining 2 11-16c; refined fairly active and firm; off A 3⅝@3¾c; standard A 3 15 16@4¼c; cut loaf and crushed 4 9-16@4¾c; granulated 3 15-16@4¼. Freights to Liverpool quiet and nominal.

CHICAGO, February 22—Cash quotations: Flour dull; prices firmly maintained although on small lots possibly some shading might be had. Wheat—No. 2 spring 56¾@60¾c; No. 2 red 58@58⅝c. Corn—No. 2, 44¾@45⅝c. Oats—No. 2, 28⅝@28¾. Mess pork—per bbl, $12 00@12 11¼. Lard, per 100 lbs. $6 85@6 87½. Short ribs, loose—per 100 lbs, $5 95@6 00. Dry salted shoulders, boxed—per 100 lbs., $5 00@5 12½. Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs, $6 10@6 20. Whiskey—distillers' finished goods per gallon $1 26.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 March 53¼, 53⅜, 52⅝, 53. May 54⅜@54⅝, 54⅝@54⅝, 54 54⅜; July 55⅝@55⅝, 55⅝, 55@55⅝, 55⅝c; Corn—No. 2 March 44⅝, 45¼, 44¼, 44⅜c; May 46⅜, 46⅝, 45⅝, 45⅝c; July 46½, 46⅛, 45⅛, 45⅝@45⅝c. Oats—No. 2 May 29⅛, 29⅜, 28⅜, 29c; June 29, 29⅛, 28⅝, 29c; July 28⅛, 28⅜, 28 28. Mess pork, per bbl. May $12 05, 12 25, 11 93½, 12 05; July $12 17½, 12 40, 12 10, 12 25. Lard, per 100 lbs May $6 90, 6 97½, 6 90, 6 95; July $7 05, 7 12½, 6 00, 6 65. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $6 00, 6 12½, 6 00, 6 05; July $6 17½, 6 27½, 6 17½, 6 20.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 red spot and March 60@60¼c; April 60⅛@60¼c; May 60⅜@60½c; steamer No 2 red 57@57¼c; Southern wheat by sample 60@62c; do on grade 57¼@60¼c. Corn easy; mixed, spot and March 50@50¼c; April 49⅜@50c; May 50¼c; steamer, mixed, 48⅜@48⅜c; Southern 50c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 37@37½c; No. 2 mixed, do 34½@35c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 22—Galveston, firm at 5⅜c—net receipts 1,700 bales, Norfolk, quiet at 5⅜c—net receipts 1,820 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅛c—net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 6⅜c—net receipts 1,207 bales; Wilmington, dull at 5⅝—net receipts 291 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 6⅝—net receipts 757 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5 15-16c—net receipts 3 620 bales; New Orleans quiet at 5 13 16—net receipts 6,963 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5 15-16—net receipts 366 bales; Memphis, easy at 5 13-16c—net receipts 872 bales; Augusta, quiet at 5⅝@5 15-16c—net receipts 459 bales; Charleston, firm at 5⅝—net receipts 1,220 bales; Cincinnati, steady at 5⅝—net receipts 2,180 bales; Louisville, firm at 5⅝c; St. Louis, easier at 5 13-16c—net receipts 554 bales; Houston, steady at 5 15-16—net receipts 3,029 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—12 30—Cotton, good business done; prices barely steady. American middling 3 11-32d; sales 12 000 bales, of which 11,000 were American; speculation and exports 1,000 bales. Receipts 2 000 bales, of which 1 900 were American. Futures opened easy; demand fair; April and May 3 17-64, 3 16 64@3 15-64d; May and June 3 18-64, 3 17-64@3 16 64d; June and July 3 19-64 3 18 64, 3 17 64, 3 18 64@3 17-64@3 16 64d; July and August 3 20-64, 3 19 64@3 19 64d; August and September 3 21 64, 3 20 64, 3 19 64@3 20-64d; September and October 3 21 64@3 20-64d; October and November 2 23-64@3 22 64d; November and December 3 25-64@3 24 64d. Futures quiet but steady at the decline.

Tenders of cotton for delivery today 900 bales new dockets.

4 P. M.—American middling fair 3⅝d; good middling 3 7-16d; low middling 3 5 32d; good ordinary 3 1 32d; ordinary 2 26 32d; March 3 13 64@3 14-64p. seller; March and April 3 13 64@3 14-64d seller; April and May 3 13 64@3 14 64d, seller; May and June 3 14-64@3 15 64d, seller; June and July 3 15-64@3 16 64d, seller; July and August 3 15 64@3 17-64d, buyer; August and September 3 17 64@3 18-64, buyer; September and October 3 19 64d, seller; October and November 3 20 64d, buyer; November and December 3 21 64@3 22 64d, seller; December and January 3 23 64d, seller. Futures closed easy.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—The following are the weekly cotton statistics, in bales: Total sales of the week 111,000; American 62,000. Trade takings including forwarded from ships side 80,000; actual export 6,000. Total import 63,000; American 50,000. Total stocks 1,813,000; American 1,674,000. Total afloat 122,000; American 110,000. Speculators took 16,900; exporters took 2,600.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by R. R. BELLAMY & CO. under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

MARINE.

Port Almanac—March 23.

Sun Rises	6 00 A M
Sun Sets	6 14 P M
Day's Length	12 h 14 m
High Water at Southport	5 34 A M
High Water at Wilmington	7 21 P M

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Moore, Point Caswell, master.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Moore, Point Caswell, master.

Schr Lucy Wheatley, Piggott Georgetown, S C, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 23, 1895.

BARQUES.

Louis (Ger), 590 tons, Wegener, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Fritz (Ger), 412 tons, Bradbering, Peschau & Co.

Wodan (Ger), 525 tons, Arnds, E Peschau & Co.

Ceres (Ger), — tons, Bulow, E Peschau & Co.

Biskop Brun (Nor), 582 tons, Neilsen, Heide & Co.

Georges Valentine (Br), 767 tons, Bernard, Heide & Co.

Henry Norwell, 507 tons, Cushman, Navassa Guano Co.

BARQUENTINES.

Betania (Rus), 347 tons, Bobrseu, E Peschau & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Wm F Campbell, 201 tons, Stout, J T Riley & Co.

B I Hazzard, 370 tons, Rafford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

J F Coolidge, 425 tons, Bragden, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Chas C Lester, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 318 tons, Miller, J T Riley & Co.

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

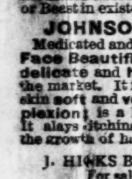
What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL! Instant Killer of Pain. Internal and External. Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP. Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

J. HICKS BUNTING, Y. M. C. A. Building. For sale by JOHN H. HARDIN, Wilmington N. C.

se 2 D&W 1y ch sat

DUCRO'S ALIMENTARY ELIXIR IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES AND AS A Preventive for Typhoid, Malarial

Agts: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York

sep 1 1y tu eow 1

The French Cafe

Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.

A. P. LEVY, Manager.

mar 8 tf

DANVILLE VA., Dec. 4, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have used your Mexican Mustang Liniment for over 30 years on my trotting and stage horses for all kind of sprains and bruises that horses are liable to, and consider it the best Liniment in use. I recommend it to all farmers and persons using horses.

[illegible] PAXSON,
Formerly of Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

[Transporter of U. S. mails for 12 years between Buffalo Lithia Springs and Scottsburg, Va. Owner of the celebrated trotting horse "Twister." Now proprietor of Hotel Normandie, Danville, Va.]

The Morning Star.

WORKS HE STUDIED.

THE KIND OF LITERATURE THAT INTERESTED NAPOLEON.

He Fell Under the Influence of Abbe Raynal, Who Advised Him to Read More Before Writing—He Was Partial to History, Politics and Geography.

Rousseau had been the prophet and forerunner of the new social dispensation. The scheme for applying its principles is found in a work which bears the name of a very mediocre man, the Abbe Raynal, a man who enjoyed in his day an extended and splendid reputation which now appears to have had only the slender foundations of unmerited persecution and the friendship of superior men. In 1770 appeared over his name a volume of which he was the compiler, but not the author. "Philosophical and Political History of the Establishments and Commerce of the Europeans In the Two Indies" is a miscellany compounded of extracts from many sources and of short essays by Raynal's brilliant acquaintances on superstition, tyranny and similar themes. The reputed author had written for the public prints and had published several works, none of which attracted attention. The amazing success of this one was not remarkable if, as the critics now believe, at least a third of the book was by Diderot. The position of the self styled author as a man of letters immediately became a foremost one, and such was the vogue of the work that the authorities finally became alarmed. A dramatic climax to Raynal's renown was secured when in 1781 the volume was condemned to be burned and the writer fled for safety into exile. The storm had finally subsided, he had returned to France, and communication was opened between the great man and his aspiring reader.

"Not yet 18," are the startling words in the letter written by Bonaparte, "I am a writer. It is the age when we must learn. Will my boldness subject me to your raillery? No; I am sure. If indulgence be a mark of true genius, you should have much indulgence. I inclose chapters 1 and 2 of a history of Corsica, with an outline of the rest. If you approve, I will go on; if you advise me to stop, I will go no further." These chapters as they came to Raynal's hands are not in existence, so far as is known, and posterity can never judge how monumental their author's assurance was. The abbe's reply was kindly, but he advised the novice to complete his researches and then to rewrite his pieces. Bonaparte was not unwilling to profit by the counsels he received. Soon after, in July, he gave two orders to a Genevese bookseller, one for books concerning Corsica, another for the memoirs of Mme. de Warens and her servant, Claude Anet, which are a sort of supplement to Rousseau's "Confessions." The young historian's letter teems with bad spelling and bad grammar, but it is saturated with the spirit of his time.

Some of the lagging days were not only spent in novel reading, as the emperor in after years confessed to Mme. de Remusat, but in attempts at novel writing to relieve the tedium of idle hours. It is said that first and last Bonaparte read "Werther" five times through. Enough remains among his boyish scribblings to show the kind of fantastic dreams both of love and of glory in which he indulged. Many entertain a shrewd suspicion that amid the gayeties of the winter he lost his heart, or thought he did, and was repulsed. At least, in his "Dialogue on Love," written five years later, he says, "I, too, was once in love," and proceeds, after a few lines, to decry the sentiment as harmful to mankind, a something from which God would do well to emancipate it. There seems to have been in the interval no opportunity for philandering so good as the one he had enjoyed in the drawing rooms of Mme. de Colombier. It has at all events been the good fortune of that excellent and charming woman to secure, by this supposition, a place in history not merely as the influential patroness of Napoleon, but as the mother of his first love.

But these were his avocations. The real occupation of his time was study. Besides reading again the chief works of Rousseau and devouring the Abbe Raynal, his most beloved author, he also read much in the works of Voltaire, of Filangieri, of Necker and of Adam Smith. With notebook and pencil he extracted, annotated and criticised, his mind alert and every faculty bent to the clear apprehension of the subject in hand. To the conception of the state as a private corporation, which he had imbibed from Rousseau, was now added the conviction that the institutions of France were no longer adapted to the occupations, beliefs or morals of her people, and that revolution was a necessity. To judge from a memoir presented some years later to the Lyons Academy, he must have absorbed the teachings of the "Two Indies" almost entire.

The consuming zeal for studies on the part of this incomprehensible youth is probably unparalleled. Having read Plutarch in his childhood, he now devoured Herodotus, Strabo and Diodorus. China, Arabia and the Indies dazzled his imagination, and what he could lay hands upon concerning the east was soon assimilated. England and Germany next engaged his attention, and toward the close of his studies he became ardent in examining the minutest details of French history. It was, moreover, the science of history and not of literature which occupied him—dry details of revenue, resources and institutions. The Sorbonne, the bull Unigenitus and church history in general, the character of peoples, the origin of institutions, the philosophy of legislation—all these he studied, and if the character of his notes is trustworthy with some thoroughness. He also found time to read the masterpieces of French literature and the great critical judgments which had been passed upon them.—Professor William M. Sloane in Century.

Refined Cruelty In France.

The humanitarian lady who will not wear birds in her bonnet or eat flesh meat or permit down pillows to soften her lot in life should turn her attention to a refined cruelty that is at the moment a vogue in certain districts in France. For the manufacture of a certain superfine cloth called zibeline rabbits are plucked alive, and the long fur thus obtained is woven into the aforesaid texture. A particular breed of rabbits is only suitable, and these hapless creatures are carefully tended after the plucking process until their fur grows again. The thing is inexcusably cruel, and no woman would surely encourage the sale or manufacture of such cloth if her heart, not to say sensibility, is in the right place.—Chicago Post.

A Poison Bottle.

A new style of bottle for poisons that is described by The Lancet has the neck on one side and is of such a shape that it will not stand up. Lying on a table, the word poison and the label would always be in view, and by reason of its peculiar form it would not be mistaken for the ordinary bottle.

The Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee feast, or national holiday, every 50 years. All Jews in bondage to their brethren went free on this feast.

NEW FIELDS FOR NOVELISTS.

Why Does Not Some Writer Use an Eskimo as Heroine?

The division of the earth among contemporary novelists has not as yet included Greenland, where some new writer can lay the scene of a story in which the heroine will wear sealskin trousers and calm her troubled heart with mighty drafts of train oil.

Neither has any novelist seized upon China, where great things may yet be done by a story teller who really knows something of that modern and multitudinous sphinx, the Chinaman.

But with these exceptions there is very little desirable territory which is not pre-empted. This of course greatly hampers new novelists who are compelled to write novels dealing only with English men and women at home.

England is the common possession of everybody, and even the American writer who does not wish to imitate either Mr. Harte or Mr. Howells is compelled to lay the scene of his stories in London or in some one of the many little English colonies to be found in continental cities.

The English novelist who wishes to write a story characterized by some little novelty is reduced to inventing Dodos or other fabulous creatures, an attempt which fails more frequently than it succeeds.

This state of things is so plain to every writer that I wonder that no one has rushed in to occupy the Greenland or the Chinese field.

A Greenland story would at once attract attention because of its novelty, and we who have never been to Greenland could warmly recognize the truth of its local color, and the profound knowledge of Eskimo character shown by the writer.

An advanced Eskimo maiden with a wild desire to wear petticoats instead of trousers and to drink tea instead of train oil could hardly fail to charm the reader.

I am afraid, however, that the advanced Eskimo maid would not survive beyond the first four or five chapters, for I understand that whenever an Eskimo woman exhibits symptoms of advanced thinking she is immediately set adrift on an ice floe—W. L. Alden in Idler.

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.

An Easy Matter to Float on the Surface of the Thick Water.

The Dead sea, or more properly the Salt sea, is also called in Scripture the sea of the Arabah; in the Apocrypa, the Sodomitish sea; in the Talmudical books, sea of Salt and sea of Sodom. The name Dead sea seems to have been first used in Greek, and the Arabic name is Bar Lut, or the sea of Lot. It has a length varying from 40 to 46 miles and is only about three miles across at its broadest part.

From the analysis of the United States expedition it appears that each gallon of the water, weighing 12¼ pounds, contains nearly 3½ pounds (3.319) of matter in solution, an immense quantity in view of the fact that sea water, weighing 10¼ pounds per gallon, contains less than one-half pound. Of this 3½ pounds nearly a pound is common salt (chloride of sodium), about two pounds chloride of magnesium and less than one-half pound chloride of calcium (muriate of lime). There does not appear to be anything about it inimical to life, and the story of a recent tourist confirms this. He says:

"As for the Dead sea, it will, in contradiction of the name, forever preserve a green and living memory in my mind. No fish can survive in it, we all know, but for a place for a swim, or, above all, for a float, commend me to it beyond all the Winnepesaukees in the world. How it bears you up in arms! How it annihilates the tiresome ponderosity and dignity of the laws of gravitation! How it introduces you into the inner consciousness of dainty ariel and thistledom and all other airy, fairy creatures! The more you weigh the less you weigh. There is the real hydrostatic paradox. An elephant in the Dead sea would feel himself a gazelle. Then what a mirror its steely surface was that morning, and how beautiful its reflections of the mountains of Palestine on the one hand and of Moab on the other!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

AN ECCENTRIC PAINTER.

Turner's Studio and Methods a Curiosity to Visitors.

Broderip and Sir Richard Owen, says the latter in his "Reminiscences," walked together to Turner's residence, which was slightly dingy in outward appearance. When they arrived at the door, they waited some time before their ring at the bell was answered. At last an elderly person opened the door a few inches and asked them suspiciously what they wanted. They replied that they wished to see Mr. Turner. The door was immediately shut in their faces, but after a time the person came back to say that they might enter. When they got into the hall, she showed them into a room and forthwith shut the door upon them. They then discovered, with some dismay, that this apartment was in total darkness, with the blinds down and the shutters up. After a prolonged interval they were told they might go up stairs. Upon arriving at the topmost story they perceived Turner standing before several easels and taking his colors from a circular table which he swung around to get at the paints he required. He was painting several pictures at once, passing on from one to the other and applying to each in its turn the particular color he was using till it was exhausted.

After showing them all that there was to be seen Turner vouchsafed the explanation of the treatment which they experienced upon entering the house. He said that the bright light outside would have spoiled their eyes for properly appreciating the pictures, and that to see them to advantage an interval of darkness was necessary. At this stage of the interview Broderip had to leave for some engagement, and then an event took place which Owen declares that none of his artist friends would ever believe. Turner offered him a glass of wine. It was while they were coming down stairs that he first discovered the symptoms of an inward struggle going on in Turner's bosom. When they were passing a little cupboard on the landing, this struggle reached a climax. Finally Turner said, "Will you—will you have a glass of wine?" This offer having been accepted, after a good deal of groping in the cupboard a decanter was produced, of which the original stopper had been replaced by the cork, with the remains of some sherry at the bottom. This Owen duly consumed and shortly afterward took his leave, with many expressions of the pleasure this visit had afforded him and a disturbing conviction that the sherry might lurk indefinitely in his system.

Through Algerian Spectacles.

In a delightful paper before a club recently Mrs. Fannie C. Barbour, the writer and traveler, gave a description of her visit to some Algerian ladies. Through the interpreting friend who accompanied her the hostesses conveyed their polite pity at her extraordinary costume. "Where," they asked in plaintive pity for the unfortunate American, "are her Turkish trousers?" When told that she came from America, they asked where that was, and on hearing that it was across a great sea complacently remarked: "Not so great as our Mediterranean. There is no sea like that."

A NOVEL GUARANTEE.

A COMPANY THAT FURNISHES CERTIFICATES TO WOOERS.

A Boon to the Busy Man With a Marriageable Daughter—Rather One Sided, as the Wife Is Not Bound—An Interviewer of Whom Something Was Known.

Seeing the sign over the door, I entered. "If you wish to confer with the president, sir," said the young man in front, "you will find him in his private office," and thanking him I entered the rear room, where a pleasant faced man greeted me cordially.

"Won't you be seated?" he said, grasping me by the hand. "Is your business—er—confidential?"

"Not at all," I replied. "As I was passing by I thought I would stop in and inquire into the nature and scope of the Lovers' Guarantee company, which I see advertised so extensively."

"Certainly," he responded. "I shall be only too glad to inform you what we are here for. The Lovers' Guarantee company was formed for the purpose of securing good husbands to all maidens matrimonially inclined, and the great success we have met with thus far proves that there is an excellent reason for our existence. The average man of affairs has little time to look up the character and antecedents of the young fellow who applies for his daughter's hand. We look him up, and if he is satisfactory he gives us a bond, which entitles him to a certificate guaranteeing him to be all that he claims. This bond may be good for five or ten years. A man's financial status is of course easy to determine, but it is into the finer attributes of character that we examine particularly. Our certificate is an absolute guarantee of the man. Of course we have to be particular, for should the wife at any time insist upon a separation and show cause under the contract we would have to pay all her legal expenses and furnish her a new husband or make over to her certain payments."

"But suppose," said I, "after the man is married off, there develops some hidden trait, some idiosyncrasy that causes unhappiness, but not separation, what do you do then?"

"Such cases," replied the president of the Lovers' Guarantee company, "are rare, but of course they do occur. In a case like this we examine into the cause of the difficulty, and if the man be wrong the fact that he is under bond gives us a power over him, and generally we bring him to terms."

"But," said I, "suppose the woman in the case is wrong?"

"This," explained the president, "is extremely unfortunate, as we have no means of reaching her direct, having no power over her. We can, however, advise the man what to do, generally with most felicitous results. As a rule, these differences come from ignorance on both sides. Where they are extreme and a separation is advisable we have in our employ the best lawyers, and divorces are obtained in the most private way.

"We have in our employ one of the most eminent phrenologists in the country, who examines the heads of all applicants. Our head physician, who gave up a large practice to come with us, has a growing staff of assistants, and these look carefully into the physical condition of the applicants. You may depend upon it that when an applicant has successfully run the gantlet we lay out for him he will make a good husband. We advise all young married people to have homes of their own, no matter how humble, and have a home bureau through which a member can obtain advice on the most desirable way to live, the best locations, a list of houses and apartments and the lowest rents. By this means we are enabled to make an arrangement with landlords so that our patrons can obtain certain discounts and privileges. Were you thinking—ahem!—of entering upon the new life?"

"Oh, no," I replied modestly. "I am already married, and," I added laughingly, "I don't suppose cases of this sort come under your jurisdiction."

"Indeed they do," replied the president of the Lovers' Guarantee company. "We have lately formed a department for the benefit of married people and find it to be a great success. For a small sum yearly, in advance, we furnish ladies with advice as to the proper management of husbands and direct them how to act in special emergencies. For instance, should a husband be called away too frequently at night 'on business,' imbibe too freely—I may say this is one of our greatest obstacles—or should he become ill natured or nontractable, we tell her what to do."

"Is this department secret?"

"Not at all," he responded. "Indeed we invite publicity. Such is our reputation that the mere fact made known to a man that his name is on our books will have a tendency to bring him to his senses."

"My dear sir," said I warmly as I rose to go, "you are accomplishing a great work, and I am glad I called in to see you." Then, thanking him, I was about to depart when he stopped me courteously.

"Excuse me," he said, "but would you mind giving me your name? I always like to take down the names of all our friends."

"Certainly not," said I. "I would just as soon as not, as it is just possible I may want to advise with you myself later on. My name, sir, is Witherby."

A bright and engaging smile came over the face of the president of the Lovers' Guarantee company. "Ah, yes, indeed," he exclaimed. "J. Scott Witherby, isn't it?"

"That's it," I replied, dumfounded, a lump rising in my throat. "How the mischief, sir, did you learn my name?"

"Very easily," he responded cheerfully as he reached over into his desk and handed me pamphlet B 146, on "If You Are a Husband, Don't Be a Crank." "Your wife was in here only yesterday."—J. Scott Witherby in New York World.

Electric Lights.

A Vienna professor gives it as his opinion, after much research on the subject, that all delicate persons and those who suffer from nervousness should never remain long in a room lighted by electric lights, its effect on the nervous system being such that after awhile they generally become uneasy and depressed and find it impossible to concentrate the attention for any length of time. Young persons, on the contrary, and those with strong nerves find the influence of the light extremely beneficial, especially when the brain is overworked and tired, the effect being much the same as that of strong coffee—i. e., increased activity of the nervous system.

Puzzled Him.

"I don't see why I lose so many places," said Jimmie, the ex-office boy. "Dey ain't a smarter kid on de block dan me. Dey ain't a single one of 'em kin smoke a cigarette and whistle at de same time like I kin."—Indianapolis Journal.

For over 400 years Nov. 13 was observed in England as a festival. It commemorated the death of Hardicanute and the accession of Edward the Confessor, by which the country was delivered from the yoke of the Danes.

Amulets are now worn by royal noble families in India that are believed to have been handed down from father to son for nearly 2,000 years.

QUEER PHYSICAL PHENOMENON.

An English Lady Saw the Specter of a Friend In a Graveyard.

I was one morning a short while ago walking with a friend, Miss B., in our churchyard. As we emerged from the shadow of the trees on the west end of the church I saw distinctly the figure of a man approach the south gate, which is the main entrance, pass through it and come up the path, which was only a little distance from us, toward the church. I said to Miss B., "That is Mr. Tate, whom you know we are expecting to visit us today."

At the same instant, so beautifully fine and calm was the morning, I heard the train by which the gentleman referred to was to have come leaving the next station. Miss B., who did not know Mr. Tate personally, at once looked across in the direction indicated and remarked that instead of going into the church, as I had thought was his intention, he passed directly on to the spot under the shade of the trees we had just left. Together Miss B. and I stood for a few moments by the grave we had come to see, then parted. I went to join the friend we had seen, but to my surprise found no trace of him. On reaching my home (a short distance) I also found that no one had seen him, and eventually it turned out that he had been detained by business and was not able to come for some time.

I have formed no theory on the subject, but can affirm positively that I saw him, or, as north country people say, his wraith, at the very time he was in the flesh at a distance of several miles. One thing I observed at the time—he never glanced in our direction; also that he carried under his arm the photographic camera he brought at a later date. I could describe minutely his dress and whole appearance. His expression was that of a person deeply absorbed in thought. Talking the affair over afterward, Mr. Tate has told me that at that particular time he was regretting the unavoidable delay of a much needed holiday in the country.—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

THE HANDS OF A CLOCK.

Why They Are Painted on Signs to Represent the Hour of 8:19.

I saw in a newspaper a statement that the hands of dummy or sign clocks generally indicate 19 minutes past 8 o'clock, because at that minute and hour Abraham Lincoln died. This is an error, for history tells us that the martyr president died at 7:22 in the morning, a fact which can easily be ascertained.

Some time since the editor of The Literary Digest asked our opinion why these clocks were thus painted, and our answer was printed in that journal. It seems that dummy clocks or watches indicate 8 o'clock and 18½ minutes because that is the position on the dial where time can be shown, the hands being on opposite sides and making a perfect angle, and also being equally distant by minute marks or degrees from the figures 12, taking these as a starting point. We admit, though, that the hands can be reversed, indicating 3 o'clock 41½ minutes.

There is but one other place on the dial where the time would be correct and show the hands equally distant from the figures 12. That is at 13¾ minutes past 9 o'clock, or, with the hour and minute hands reversed, but this would not be so desirable, as the hands would be almost directly at right angles across the face of the dial. This can be easily tested by any one with his watch.

It must be remembered that while the minute hand makes the circuit of the dial of 60 minute degrees the hour hand moves but five minute degrees. Therefore the movement of the hour hand one minute degree necessitates the movement of the minute hand 12 minutes, or one-fifth of the whole.

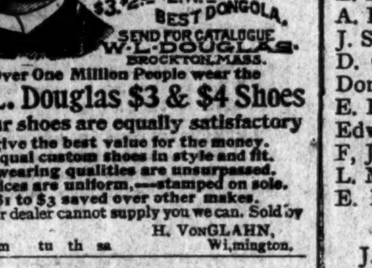
We have in our possession an old dummy sign watch used by the late Mr. Samuel W. Benedict in the early part of the present century, manufactured long before the death of the lamented Lincoln, which indicates exactly 8:18½ o'clock.—Letter in New York Sun.

Jews and Chess.

In speaking of the great number of successful chess players of the Jewish race, and of the contest between the two Jews, Lasker and Steinitz, for the championship of the world, The Jewish Chronicle dwells upon certain traits which are prominent in the Jewish character. It maintains that the Jews are the best chess players because of their possession of mental qualities which have always been useful to the race—such, for example, as quickness of apprehension, tenacity of purpose, readiness in the application of resources, the power of estimating probabilities and an intuition which enables them to seize the opportune moment for developing action. These traits of mind have been marked in all the Jews who have won fame and fortune in the playing of chess.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING. $5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by H. VONGLAHN, Wilmington.

jan 1 5m tu th sa

Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first in work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a trial and let us convince you that we are telling the truth. A. G. Prempert Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS, German Barber and Hairdresser, Experts in Barbering, 11 South Front St.

Frank H. Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE. Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

jan 24 tf

Buttermilk Soap.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, but get the genuine. There are a number of so-called "Buttermilk" Soaps on the market, but not one of them is equal to the original. A fresh supply just received, 25c per box.

WRISLY'S CUCUMBER SOAP—The latest, 25c box.

Borated Talcum (fresh lot)—3 for 65 cents. Call an get a sample.

BROMO SELTZER (large quantity just received) 10c, 3 for 25c.; 25c., 3 for 65c.

ALBADENT, 25c.—Best liquid dentrifice to be had. Cleansing and refreshing.

HAZELOIN CREAM is "perfectly splendid" for chapped hands and lips, and for beautifying the complexion. 25c and 50c per bottle.

Bunting's Pharmacy, Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 28 tf

See the Lady's Foot.

Why does the lady show her foot?
The lady likes to show her foot.
Is the lady's foot so pretty?

Yes, the lady's foot is pretty, and the lady is proud of the fit of her shoe. She has on a pair of those neat, Nobby and pretty-fitting Shoes she bought of French & Sons.

Would you like your foot to look pretty?

Buy your shoes from

Geo. R. French & Sons. 108 North Front St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

mar 10 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.
CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.
CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.
NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Telephone No. 14.

dec 9 tf

The Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Co., OF Greensboro, N. C.

Offers Cheaper Fire Insurance,

By making every policy-holder a sharer in the profits of the Company. All profits except a reserve of ten per cent. are returned to the policy-holders.

Capital, $100,000.00.

Subscribed by twenty capitalists, whose names represent over FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Policy-Holders are Non-Assessable.

DIRECTORS.

L. Banks Holt,	Bennehan Cameron
A. F. Page,	Thos. H Holt,
J. S. Carr,	Sam'l McD. Tate,
D. G. Worth,	Lawrence S. Holt,
Donald McRae,	J. S. Spencer,
E. D. Latta,	Wm. E. Holt,
Edwin Shaver,	James P. Sawyer,
F. J. Murdock,	J. W. Scott,
L. M. Scott,	J. VanLindley,
E. P. Wharton,	J. M. Worth.

OFFICERS.

J. M. Worth, President.
E. P. Wharton, Vice-President.
A. W. McAllister, Sec. & Treas.

When your policy expires see that it is renewed in the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company.

STEDMAN & WORTH, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 16 tf

Syrup & Molasses.

25 barrels VANILLA DRIPS.
25 barrels plain SYRUP.
30 barrels P. R. Molasses.
20 barrels Cuba MOLASSES.
50 barrels N. O. MOLASSES.
20 barrels Sugar House MOLASSES
20 barrels Pure SEED POTATOES.
All at lowest prices.

W. B. COOPER, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 226 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

march 17 tf D&W

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 3, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.43 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.21 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville [illegible] p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston [illegible] m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.50; returning leaves Tarboro 4.50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4.20 p m; arrive Atkins 8.15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a. m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.15 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.13 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 3.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

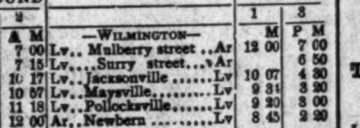
Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.03 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9.35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.25 p m.

Trains on Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad leave Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.48 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.43 p m, arrive Hamlet 1.30 p m. Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.52 p m, Sumter 5.11 p m, Summerton 5.58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

mar 3 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M	—WILMINGTON—	M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv... Surry street... Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv.. Maysville........Lv	9 31	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar.. Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager.

jan 29 tf

Robert Portner Brewing Company's BOCK BEER.

IS NOW ON SALE!

Brewed from Bavarian Hops And Canadian Malt.

Well-Aged and Of Delicious Flavor.

march 5 tf

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old news papers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office.

Sept 28 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58
3 17 "	Lv .... Sanford ..... Ar	12 18
1 32 "	Lv...... Climax....., Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 10 "
12 13 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Av	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 06 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 21 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	8 46 "
4 59 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 03

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar..... Ramseur .Lv	6 50 a. m.
4 00 "	Lv ..... Climax ... Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 55 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and Southbound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

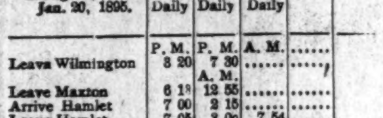
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 20, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 23 Daily	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 30	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 18	12 55	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 15	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	3 00	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 20	8 36	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 22	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 37	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 25	......
Leave Charlotte			10 25	......
Leave Lincolnton			11 47	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			12 42	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 25	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 40	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 21		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.30 a m	11.05 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.18 a m	3.43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	7.50 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	7.50 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

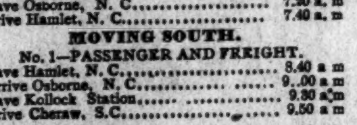
Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

V. E. McBEE, Supt. Trans.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE Seed Potatoes.

HOULTON EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,

Meat, Salt,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon.

ARTHUR F. GRAY, Mill Architect and Engineer, 5 Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 23, 1895

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

It is More Marked But Not General.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Improvement in general trade is more marked, but not general. It is more conspicuous at larger New England points—notably Boston and Providence—at New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Lousville and other centres along the Ohio River Valley, to St. Louis and as far West as Kansas City. Similar reports come from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the first named announcing that smaller quantities of four per cent. money are being offered, the banks working steadily towards five per cent. basis, demand for loans continuing to improve, and reserves being lower than for a year past.

From other cities a better feeling is reported, based on the recently developed strength in cotton, wheat and flour. The widespread prevalence of the inquiry whether this upward movement is the beginning of a permanent recovery from the two years of depression is of itself significant. Wool remains unchanged, although the volume of business is smaller because it is between seasons, with dress goods mills, and Australian wools are more popular. No changes in quotations are noted for coffee, sugar or naval stores. On the other hand cotton has jumped up 5 16d.

At Nashville, Memphis and Savannah the week's volume of business is reported slightly in excess of a week ago, increased demand being noted in groceries, hardware and agricultural implements. At no other prominent Southern cities are gains reported except at New Orleans, though trouble with the dock freight handlers has resulted in a loss of business. At Charleston, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Birmingham and Galveston trade is of moderate or fair volume, with collections slow.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

Net Receipts at the Ports—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, March 22.—Total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1st, 1894:

Galveston, 1,564,970; New Orleans, 2,308,792; Mobile, 232,957; Savannah, 866,281; Charleston, 409,674; Wilmington, 228,000; Norfolk, 430,147; Baltimore, 103,050; New York, 167,101; Boston, 249,905; Newport News, 31,226; Philadelphia, 74,044; West Point, 264,-102; Brunswick, 94,217; Velasco, 592; Port Royal, 138,083. Total, 7,163,141.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The New York *Sun* says. Cotton declined ten to twelve points and closed steady at a net decline of eight to eleven points, with sales of 231,900 bales. One firm said: "Local bulls are endeavoring to resist a decline and encourage outside buying. The local bears are more disposed to put out fresh lines, believing that the outsiders are less inclined to reinvest. Around six cents for summer delivery we expect an active demand and higher prices later on." Silver in London is ⅛d higher. John H. Inman furnishes a bullish interview on cotton to the New York *News* bureau. Liverpool declined three and a half to four points for futures, and 1-16d on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales. In Manchester yarns and cloths were dull. Spot cotton here was 1-16c lower, with sales of 747 bales. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet. New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 bales, against 8,824 last week and 3,351 last year. New Orleans was quiet and steady at eight to nine points decline.

To day's features: The bulls fought a decline, but it came nevertheless because of decidedly lower prices in Liverpool and heavy liquidation for local, Southern and European account. The receipts were heavy, but they cut no figure in the speculation just now. Mr. John H. Inman expresses his opinion on the cotton outlook to the following effect:

"Preparations for planting the next crop are very backward this year, and as the planting must be completed by May 1 at least, the situation in this respect is far from encouraging. The main strength in cotton lies in the inability of the South to make the next crop equal to the last under any conditions. Can this be done? The acreage of the 1893–94 crop and that of 1894–95 were about the same, and still the crops of the two seasons show a difference of 2 000,000 to 2,200,000 bales in favor of the latter. The great difference is wholly attributable to the phenomenal season of 1894-95, the like of which was never before known and is not again likely to be repeated. Assuming, then, that the acreage this year will be the same as the last two years, I am of the opinion that the next crop cannot, under any conditions exceed that of 1893-94, which was 7,750,000 bales. As regards the condition of the planters, I may state that they are so greatly discouraged that their mental and physical condition is much run down. Their stock is not in such good condition as last year, and owing to their distressing financial situation the shipments of mules for farming purposes to the South this year will not exceed 2,000, whereas the shipments last year were 30,000. Regarding the consumption of fertilizers I do not attach much importance to this matter. American spinners have stocked up very largely and are in good condition in this respect. Continental spinners have followed in a measure and are still buying large amounts of cotton. But at Manchester the stocks held by spinners are small, while at Liverpool there is an average which, however, does not belong to English spinners, but is controlled to a considerable extent by people who have bought for investment. With the rise in silver and prospects of an early termination of hostilities between China and Japan, Manchester will not hesitate to supply herself more freely with cotton. The New York market has been below the other markets in price since the beginning of the season, and there has been no time when cotton could not be delivered to us at less than ¼c to ⅜c per pound less, and that condition in a measure still exists. The Southern markets have advanced as rapidly as we have, and therefore there is not likely to be any great pressure of actual cotton in this market unless New York prices are worked to a higher level.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall Street, N. C.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

A NEW SPANISH MINISTRY TO BE FORMED.

Shocks of Earthquake in Calabra and Sicily —Arrangements for the Marriage of the Duke of Aosta and Princess Helene.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, March 22.—Some days may elapse before the new Spanish Ministry will be formed. Meanwhile the Sagasta Ministry is still in office. Gen. Martinez Campos strongly favors suspending the Constitution and permitting the journalists who have attacked the army and navy to be tried by military court-martial, on the ground that their offence is high treason, and ought not for that reason to be brought before the courts. Just there the difficulty lies. If the Ministry should be formed on those lines, the consent of the Chambers would be necessary to suspend the Constitution and make special laws for the trial of the offending journalists. Under these circumstances, the purpose of the new Ministry would be fully discussed and would provoke sharp criticism from such of the Deputies as are not favorable to so arbitrary a proceeding.

MADRID, March 22.—The Queen Regent received Senor Sagasta several times to-day, but was unable to arrange with him for a new Cabinet. She then summoned Canovas Del Castillo.

ROME, March 22.—Shocks of earthquake occurred in Calabras and Sicily this morning, but did no damage.

Numerous stories are current here regarding the arrangements for the wedding of the Duke of Aosta and Princess Helene of Orleans. The latest one is that it will be solemnizsd at Stowhouse, England, and that King Humbert, Queen Margaret and the Prince of Naples will be present. It is said that the King and Queen will go chiefly to visit Queen Victoria, and will be accompanied by Premier Crispi and Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CALCUTTA, March 22.—News was received here to-day of the defeat of a Sikh company under Lieut. Ross by Chitralis. Lieut. Ross and sixty Sikhs were marching to reinforce the troops at Reshun. The natives, who were behind the breastworks near Karagh, fusiladed them and forced them to retreat. They followed the company closely and eventually hemmed them in on all sides. There were about 1,000 natives, all firing steadily upon the Sikhs. Ross, forty-six Sikh soldiers and eight camp followers were left dead on the field. The rest of the force escaped. Another relief force will be started for Reshun with all haste.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Cabinet Meeting for Consideration of Foreign Affairs—Cruiser Columbia Ordered to Join the West Indian Squadron.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted mostly to a consideration of foreign affairs. Secretary Gresham went over to the White House armed with sundry official documents relating, it is understood, to the Nicaraguan and Venezuelan situations, and the Allianca incident. The Thurston matter, it is understood, will remain in abeyance until March 27th, when a steamer is due from Honolulu, which will probably bring official advices bearing on the subject of Mr. Thurston's recall.

It appears to be the belief in State Department circles that Spain is not disposed to make any decided stand against the demands of this Government in the Allianca matter. The situation in Cuba and the cabinet crisis at Madrid are pointed to as reasons why the Spanish Government is anxious at this time to remain on good terms with the United States, and it is predicted that Spain will waive part of what she believes to be her rights in the questions at issue and meet this Government half way. On the other hand it is said that the Washington Administration is willing to pass by, for the present at least, any alleged utterances of Senor Murauga, the Spanish Minister, that may be construed as uncomplimentary to Secretary Gresham.

The Cabinet meeting to-day is said to have been devoid of any definite results with reference to the foreign situation in regard to Nicaragua and Venezuela matters. The impression is given out that there is little danger that Great Britain will resort to harsh measures toward Nicaragua. The term "ultimatum" is regarded as being altogether too high-flown a word to be applied to the British request for reparation for alleged wrongful expulsion of a consular officer. The alleged attitude of Great Britain and Germany towards Venezuela is a subject upon which further information is desired before action is taken. In the event of Germany sending a war-ship to collect money due German subjects by Venezuela, there can be no doubt the Berlin Government will be informed, as was done in the recent case of France and San Domingo, that the United States views with disfavor any attempt to collect private loans by force of arms.

A telegram was sent from the Navy Department to-day to the commander of the cruiser Columbia at New York, directing him to proceed to sea. The Inspection Board have completed their examination of the vessel and find that no repairs are needed, and that the vessel is ready for service. The instructions to the commander of the Columbia are to proceed to the first port in the West Indies and report to Admiral Meade. When the Columbia joins Admiral Meade's squadron of evolution the West India force will consist of the New York, Minneapolis, Cincinnati and the Columbia. The last report received from the squadron came to hand yesterday, when it was then at San Domingo. Admiral Meade is scheduled to reach Port-au-Prince to-morrow or next day, and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 30th inst. The Columbia will probably join him at the last named port. She will proceed at "cruising speed," making the trip to Kingston in five or six days. Her most direct course is through the Windward passage of Cape Maysi, Cuba, where the Allianca was fired on. Secretary McAdoo, of the Navy, will accompany the Columbia to some convenient port, where he will disembark and take a passenger steamer for home. A telegram was read from him last night, stating that he would join the cruiser this morning.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1895	1894
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	118,537	52,277
Total receipts to this date..........	7,163,141	5,379,686
Exports for the week	122,770	67,712
Total exports to this date..............	5,432,500	4,293,128
Stock in all United States ports......	920,050	798,168
Stock at all interior towns............	144,051	264,845
Stock in Liverpool..	1,812,000	1,840,000
American afloat for Great Britain.....	110,000	125,000

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

DESPERADO KILLED

Jim Morrison, a Notorious Character, who Had for Years Defied the Authorities of the State of Alabama.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BIRMINGHAM, March 22.—Jim Morrison, the most notorious desperado Alabama has produced since the palmy days of Rube Burrows, was killed yesterday afternoon, thirty miles from this city, in the forks of Little and Big Warrior rivers, by Deputy Shetiff Henry Cole. Morrison has a record of deviltry and daring, covering several years, has been in the convict mines twice, the last time breaking out and getting away after being badly shot. A price has hung over his head for a long time and several ineffectual and one fatal attempt was made to capture him. On this attempt near Goethite, a posse headed by deputy sheriff Dexter, of Bibb county, got Morrison and a pal named Davis in a close place and a desperate duel resulted. Dexter was killed and Davis wounded and captured. Davis was with Morrison in the mine and escaped with him. For a long time Morrison had been living in disguise and under cover, near the scene of his death and deputy Cole learning the exact location, determined if possible to capture him. With the assistance of a Mr. Hubbard, Cole went to a place where it was known Morrison would come last night, and waited in the woods for him. Morrison soon came along, and when thirty paces away was ordered by Cole to "throw up your hands."

Instead of doing this, he took his Winchester from his shoulder, but was not quick enough, Cole firing and landing five buckshot in his body and head, from a double barrelled gun. Morrison lived but a short time. He was brought here to-day and identified by two of his brothers in jail under indictments and two other brothers.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat and Corn Lower—Pork Products Firm and Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The liquidation in wheat went merrily on to day, and the plungers on the short side kept right along, selling as if values were around the dollar instead of the fifty-cent mark. The cash wheat operations were talked of freely, but as the sales were not above the usual light volume, the effect was decidedly unimportant. Put holders gathered in their profits before the close and in doing so rallied prices a little, making the net loss for the day but ⅜@¼c for May. May wheat opened at 54⅝@54¾c, sold between 54¾@54⅞ and 54c, closing at 54⅛c, with the loss already stated. Cash wheat was weak, averaging ⅜c per bushel under yesterday.

May corn opened at 46⅜c, sold between 46⅝c and 45⅜c, closing at 45⅞c —⅝c lower than yesterday. In the cash branch of the trade prices were ⅛c lower. The offerings were all taken, but buyers were by no means anxious.

Provisions—Pork was bought freely by Swift, ribs by Armour, and everything on the list by the scalpers and shorts. The key of the situation was the advance in hogs of 5@10c, in addition to which the bullish attitude of the large packing institutions deterred selling by non-believers in the advance. The weakness of grain later on in the session was the means of causing some recessions, but at the close there was an essentially firm tone. May pork gained 12½c for the day and May lard and ribs each 10c.

BASE BALL.

Games Played Yesterday at Charleston, Augusta and Savannah.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—The weather was bleak and threatening this afternoon, and there was only a small attendance at the ball park. Washington and Boston played a snappy game, the chompions winning by a run in the ninth inning. Score—Boston, 3; Washington, 2.

AUGUSTA, March 22.—About one hundred and fifty people witnessed the game of ball to-day between two clubs made up from the Brooklyn team. The day was cloudy Score—Regulars, 5; Colts, 7.

MONTGOMERY, March 22—The Baltimore Base Ball Club opened the season here to-day with an exhibition game with the local team. Considering the soreness of the home team, and this being their first game, their work was very creditable. A large crowd saw the game and the Baltimore people made a fine impression both by their excellent ball playing and the gentlemanly conduct of the men. Score—Baltimore, 1; Montgomery 6.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The New Orleans team did up Von Der Ahe's Browns to-day in the seventh inning, when they made five runs, and clinched the victory by adding two more in the ninth. The home team's hits were very well placed, though not numerous. Score—New Orleans, 7; St. Louis, 4.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 36¼@37c. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

CHARLESTON, March 22—Spirits turpentine firm at 33½c; receipts — casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 169 barrels.

SAVANNAH, March 22—Spirits turpentine firm at 34½c for regulars; sales 60 casks; receipts 220 casks; stock 2,221 barrels. Rosin nominal and unchanged; no sales; receipts 1,130 barrels; receipts 169 barrels.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

On Peary's Expedition.

Perfect Reliance Was Placed in Paine's Celery Compound.

"When I was selected by Lieut. Peary to accompany him on his trip to the Arctic regions to try and find a way to the north pole," says Mr. James W. Davidson in the *Fourth Estate*, "it was partly because of my strong, healthy constitution, and his belief that I could endure the fatigue and danger incident to the trip. I had been associated with him as his business manager on his lecturing tour, and was on terms of the greatest intimacy with him.

"When the ship Falcon left New York on her trip Northwards it had among the stores several cases of Paine's celery compound. The reputation of that medicine was well established, so that it was the most natural thing in the world that the members of the party, and they comprised men from nearly every walk in life, from common sailors to men of science, should desire to use it.

"The record of our perilous trip to Camp Anniversary is too well known to need repetition. Once in camp we naturally took an inventory of our possessions, and I was exceedingly glad to find Paine's celery compound. The medicine chest was open to all, and we were free to take from it what we thought advisable. I, in company with several others, selected some of the compound, taking a bottle of it to my cabin, knowing that it would be handy when wanted. Nor was I mistaken, for the excessive cold weather soon had its effects, and I began to be troubled in a number of ways. In every case whenever I felt the slightest indisposition I used the compound and found relief.

"One thing noticeable in the Arctic region was that the cold weather made us all exceedingly nervous. We became irritable and cross. Our nerves were all unstrung, and naturally it affected our health. I talked the matter over with some of the others, and made up my mind that possibly the celery compound would be beneficial, for I knew that it was used for nervous disorders at home. Well, sir, we tried it, and I must say that it helped every one of us.

"When the long night of six months came on and we were in darkness, we found that the effects were very depressing. Imagine, if you can, living for six months in darkness such as occurs here every night, and you can readily understand how we were situated. It is a wonder that some of us did not go mad. We had not very much to divert our attention, and the effect was something like solitary confinement in a dark cell.

"I have used Paine's celery compound for a dozen ills such as a person is liable to have at any time, and especially in that desolate country. It has always helped me, and I should be pleased to have more of it should I go North again.

"I do not know of any one thing that I can say more of than Paine's celery compound. It certainly is a great medicine, and I am an advocate of it."

NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

City Authorities Refuse to Vote Supplies for Maintenance of Military on Duty on the Levees.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The general conference committee at their executive session to-day came to the conclusion not to vote further supplies for the maintenance of the militia now doing duty on the leveee. The meeting was unanimous and the deceision was arrived at without much debate. It was the sense of the meeting that the members of the commercial bodies had done all they could be expected to do in the premises, but relied on Governor Foster being able to steer a clear course in the difficulty.

The conclusions of the conference now leave the entire matter in the hands of the Governor. His Excellency's movements will be watched with much anxiety by the public. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting to-day:

Resolved, That it is the decision of the general conference committee in response to the Governor's inquiry, that having already more than exhausted the subscriptions they have been able to secure, they cannot furnish more funds.

Gov. Foster was immediately called upon after the adjournment of the meeting. The Governor could not say what his future plans would be in the present emergency. It was better for him to keep them to himself for the present at least. He would not say whether he intended to continue to keep the military in active service or not.

The general supposition is that Gov. Foster will advise with friends in the matter and endeavor in other ways to raise the necessary means of sustaining military protection.

No one believes for a moment that he will remove the soldiers from the front until a settlement has been made of the existing differences

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

A chance to make money.—I made $534 00 the last six weeks selling Dish Washers, and was sick part of the time. I don't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer Business. No canvassing. Sold all my Washers at home. Perfect satisfaction. Every one sold sells another. Every family wants one. I will make $3,000 this year easy. I can wash and dry our dishes in two minutes. Any one can make $5 to $12 a day. For circulars write to Iron City Dish Washer Co., S. Highland avenue, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. mch 19 3m

$12.00 a day to agents selling the Royal White Metal Plater, or taking orders for plating. Trade secrets, formulas, receipts, &c., furnished free. A good agent can make two to three thousand dollars per year with the Royal Plater. For terms, &c., address Gray & Co., Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio. nov 28 6t change mon

I am selling one fourth of a pound of Somoking Tobacco for 5 cents. Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Crackers and Cakes sold at lowest prices. Best quality Flour, Molasses and Syrup always on hand. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. mr 17 tf

Turkeys and Geese just received from the country. I have a fine assortment of them that I will sell this morning at a bargain. Also Flour and tobacco at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deale in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer to quality, Portner's Beer for everybody. That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Kiog and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

WARM WIRELETS.

Pugilist Lindsay, of Omaha, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for manslaughter, in killing Fletcher Robinson, the prize fighter, last year.

Mexico's negotiations with Guatemala are proceeding slowly but satisfactorily. A rupture is possible, but not probable. There is no truth in the recent war rumors.

Ex-Congressman Richard Viaux, of Pennsylvania, after an illness lasting only since Sunday, died early yesterday from grip, at his residence in Philadelphia, in the 79th year of his age.

Edwin Tuttle, a young man about 24 years of age, wanted in South Bergen and Jersey City for stealing money and checks, gave himself up to the Mayor of Fredericksburg, Va., yesterday.

An Augusta, Maine, dispatch says: A bill was introduced in the House to-day making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment for women to wear large hats at places of public amusement.

Major Edward M. Hayes, Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered to Raleigh, N. C., to report in person to the Governor of that State for duty pertaining to the National Guard of North Carolina, to relieve Captain Thaddeus W. Jones, of the Tenth Cavalry.

The Nebraska Senate passed the anti-cigarette bill with an amendment forbidding cigarettes to be sold to all persons under 21 years of age. The bill passed by the House absolutely forbade the sale or making of cigarettes. The amendment will probably be concurred in by the House.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,
No. 9 North Front Street.

In accordance with our custom of making a special sale of new high-grade goods at the beginning of each season, We shall place the following incomparable bargains on special counters to-morrow.

"What Speaks Better than Prices?"

The following great attractions include but a few of our splendid special bargains for this week—

Colored Dress Goods.

16 inch all wool imperial Serges, in tan, navy, brown, gray, Reseda and fawn, 60c per yard.

38 inch two toned Novelties in elegant shades of green, blue, heilotrope and plum, at 50c a yard.

50 inch English Plaid Checks in a new variety of Spring colors. 50 inch Silk and wool French novelties in new and handsome changeable colors at $1.00 per yard.

Yard wide small Shepherd's Plaid Checks, in many combination colors and all wool at 25c per yard.

40 inch all wool Scotch cheviot Mixtures in new spring colorings at 50c a yard.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, Smith & Angell dye, Trunk Top's, 33⅓c pr.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, Smith & Angell's dye, warranted, 25c.

Children's double knee ribbed cotton Hose, excellent and splendid wearing quality, only 12c per pair.

Children's Guaranteed Fast Black Ribbed Hose only 10c pair.

Men's White and Night Shirts.

Men's white Muslin Night Shirts, 50 inch long, neatly trimmed on the collar and bosom, made from A 1 muslin, only 50, 75c and $1.

Men's New York mills Nonpareil muslin Shirts, all hand-made button holes, full 36 inches long, double stitched all through, gathered in the back, linen bosom, three ply, reinforced in the front, 50c, 75c and $1.

Men's Fine Laundered Shirts, colored bosoms, collars and cuffs, latest styles, only $1.50 each.

Barker & Rocket brands in Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

CORSETS.

200 Warner's Health and Sonnetti Corsets, worth $1, this week 75c pair.

Silks—colored.

Fancy Gros de Londres new and select designs in stripes and broche effects and medium light tints, $1.

Fancy Japanese Silk, pretty colors

Printed India Silk in a strong and durable quality, only 35, 40 and 50c.

Black Silks.

Japanese Habutai 50 and 75c yard.
Satin Duchess $1 and 1.25 a yard.
Gross Grain 1.00 and 1 25 a yard.
Moire One Dollar a yard.
Muscovite 1.25 and 1.50 a yard.
Taffeta 1.00 and 1.25 a yard.
Armure 1.00 and 1.25 a yard.

Ladies' Shirt Waists in percale, large sleeves, very latest cut in collars and cuffs, exquisite patterns.

Chemisettes.

They are here again in the newest and most desirable styles, in colors and black, also black and white.

We have on hand about a hundred dozen pure white Pearl Buttons, best quality, really worth 75c dozen, from the size of a nickel to that of a 25c piece. This week only 25c a dozen.

Laces and Embroideries.

We have the most beautiful line we have ever had the pleasure of showing to the Wilmington trade.

They are here in endless variety, as beautiful and bewildering as a dream. Those who have not examined this line have failed to see the essence of this year's productions.

Hosiery.

We sell more Hosiery than all the merchants in the city put together. Why? Because we handle Smith and Angell's Fast Black, They cost us more money than other brands, but we sell them for the same price. Every pair guaranteed in color and in wear. Try them.

Special attention given mail orders.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK
No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.
mar 17 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate june 24 tf

The Giles & Murchison Stock —OF— Hardware Tinware Etc.,

To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices, As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.
jan 1 tf

J. W. Norwood, President. H. Walters, Vice-President. J. S. Worth, Cashier.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. has paid its depositors $2.575.89 cash interest on their deposits within the past year. Did you get any of that money? If not, why not? The foundations of thousands of fortunes have been laid by opening Savings Bank accounts. Every time you save a dollar it becomes easier to save the next; therefore begin to-day.

Be sure your money is in a safe place. The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. professes to be such a place, and invites investigation.

Respectfully,

H. Walters,	D. O'Connor,
J. S. Worth,	Don. MacRae,
W. A. Riach,	H. L. Vollers,
G. R. French,	J. W. Atkinson,
B. F. Hall,	J. W. Norwood,

march 7 Directors.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers

American, English And German

Hardware

Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
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The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
AND
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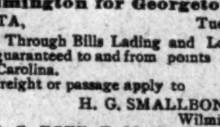

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Wednesday,	March
YEMASSEE,	Saturday,	March 16
CROATAN,	Saturday	March 2

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN	Monday,	March
ONEIDA,	Sunday,	March 2
CROATAN,	Sunday,	March 31

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

FANITA,	Tuesday,	March 12

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. mar 12 tf

Condensed Statement of the

Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

At close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans,		$490,523 21
Overdrafts,		77 1
U. S. 4 per cent bonds,		31,251 00
Banking House and fixtures,		14,600 00
Redemption Fund,		1,406 00
Due from other Banks,	143,105 81	
Cash on hand,	121,432 93	264,538 74
Total,		$802,392 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$125,000 00
Surplus,	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits,	8,210 77	38,210 77
Circulation,		28,120 00
Deposits,		611,061 34
Total,		$802,392 11

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Norwood,	W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore,	C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair,	E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr.,	H. L. Vollers,
M. J. Heyer,	

J. L. Coker Hartsville, S. C.,
G. A. Norwood, Greenvile, S. C.

New York Correspondent, Chemical National Bank and Hanover National Bank.
mar 12 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will You Let this Pass By?

Bleached Table Linen, round thread, 68 inches, at 68c, marked down from One Dollar a yard.

Bleached Table, 64 inches wide, sold for 75c, marked down to 53c a yard.

68 inch wide Bleached Table Linen round thread, is well worth $1.50 a yard, to be sold at $1.08.

70 inch wide round Thread Table Linen, would be good value at $1.25 a yard, to be sold at 93c a yard.

70 inch wide Bleached Table Linen, real value $1.50, now $1 08 a yard.

70 inch wide Bleached Table Linen at 93c a yard, real value 1.25 a yard.

Unbleached Table Linen 62 inch wide to be sold at 73c, would be good value at One Dollar.

52 inches wide unbleached Table Linen at 25c a yard, real value 40c.

56 inch wide Real Plaid Table Cloth, to be sold at 39c yard, regular price 50c.

C. E. Gordon's,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

Mail orders promptly filled.
mar 9 tf

AND THEY STILL KEEP AT IT.

Doing more business than they ever did before. Say, Jim, do you know what makes it? No, I do not know! Everybody says the times are harder than they ever saw them. Well, Jim, I will tell you what I think keeps their store cowded all the time. Well I wish you would tell me; other merchants can do it. Well it is simply this, they do business on the one price system and they buy their goods with the hard cash and get them so cheap they can make prices that other merchants can't reach. Say, Jim, do you know one of the firm has been in New York nearly one month buying the bigest bargains you ever saw. He has learned all the holes and corners where there is bargains to be found. He struck an auction where they were selling a lot of goods that insurance companies were having sold and stepped in and bought. A big lot of fine Kid Gloves that the merchants sold for $1.00, now they will sell them to you for 33c for ladies and 29c for men. A lot of remnants in black Satteen at 3 and 5c per yard. A fine line of Silk Scarfs for Gentlemen for 10c each. A fine line of Boys' and Girl's Tamashanta Caps for 25c, worth elsewhere $1.00. One thousand five hundred Women's French Felt Hats at 10c each. Four hundred snow white French Felt Hats for 25c. A whole stock of Ribbons for fully half price for 3c per yard. Forty rolls of the best seamless Matting at 10c per yard. A fine line of Window Shades at 20c. 25 and 35c, these Shades are extra cheap. Well it would do you good to look over their Dress Goods and see what nice selections they have. All grades of light weight and colored in Spring Goods. All the Crincle Crepes. Fine Satteens, all colors, from 8⅓ to 20c. Fine Ginghams from 4 to 9c. A lovely line of Silks for Ladies from 29 to 40c. They have everything you want in Dress Goods, from the cheapest to the best. I tell you, Jim, that is why they are doing such fine cash business. They carry what the people want and prices that the people can buy at. Well if that is the case we will do our trading with them altogether in the future. Say, Sally, where did you say that place was at. Why it is on Front street, opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.,
of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
mar 17 tf

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA vs. Geo. W. Davis and E. K. Bryan.—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County made in the above-entitled cause, the undersigned commissioners will sell the following-described property, at the Court House door of New Hanover County, for cash, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock M. on April 19, 1895 to-wit—

1. A lot of land in the city of Wilmington beginning in the west line of Fourth street 66 feet south from the intersection of Fourth and Brunswick streets thence west 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence east 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

2. Also a lot in said city beginning in the west line of Fourth street 99 feet south from the intersection of Fourth and Brunswick streets, runs west 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence east 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

3. Also a lot beginning in the east line of Third street 66 feet south from the intersection of Third and Brunswick streets thence 165 feet, thence south 33 feet; thence west 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

4. Also a lot beginning in the eastern line of Third street 99 feet south from the intersection of Third and Brunswick streets, thence east 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence west 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

All of the above-described parcels of land being parts of Lot 2, Block 263 of the said city of Wilmington.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
DAVID B. SUTTON,
Commissioners.

March 19, 1895. mch 20 30t

E. R. POTATOES.

25 bbls. Choice

Early Rose Potatoes.

D. L. GORE'S.
mar 21 D&W tf

Report of the Condition OF THE Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts........................	$133,013 73
Stocks........................	2,137 50
Real estate........................	6,600 00
Furniture and fixtures........................	1,200 00
Cash on hand and due from Banks..........	19 683 54
	$162,634 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock........................	$25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses & taxes paid	2,718 22
Deposits........................	134,916 60
	$162,634 83

J. S. WORTH, Cashier.
march 9 tf

KATZ & POLVOGT,

116 Market Street.
Watch Daily Bulletin on Our Windows.

We Set the Pace.

No combination of words in fine phrases can add force to the plain statement that we are selling many new and seasonable goods at Half Value.

Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Fabrics, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Ladies' Capes, Children's Reefer Mattings, Shades, LACE CURTAINS,

Will be sold the trade at lower prices than ever before.

We have made great improvement for this Spring's business, and the results we are getting demonstrate to us how much our efforts are being appreciated.

Katz & Polvogt,

116 Market Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
mch 22 tf

Retail Dealers.

It is to your advantage to call and see us or write for prices on

Tinware

Of every description

Paper and Twine, Bags, Glassware,

Such as Lamps, Chimneys, Fancy ware. &c.

Crockery, Woodenware,

Baskets, Washboards, Clothes Pins, Axehandles, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms Clothes Lines, &c.

CANDIES.

Largest variety of Penny Goods, Stick and Mixed Candies. Also Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, hats, notions, stationery, &c. We are leaders in low prices.

Yours to save,

J. H. REHDER & CO,

Next Fourth St. Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00. Phone 118. ma

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you

30 CENTS PER POUND

for it in Boston and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
jan 27 2m Office and Warehouse 86 Central Wharf.

Bicycles. 1895.

If you ride, why not ride the best? We have them. The Victors, the Stearnes, the Crescents, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

These are the best Bicycles. For further information and catalogues, please call at

HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music Store.
mar 10 tf

Plant the Best.

Houlton Mains Early Rose Seed Potatoes. Order soon, as the quantity is limited.

Daily arrivals of Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Cakes, Crackers, Candies, &c. Write for samples and prices.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
mch 12 D&W Nutt and Mulberry sts